



Daily Report

East Asia

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Daily Report

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Geneva Conference on Refugees Concludes

Nguyen Co Thach Comments

BK1606011189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
16 Jun 89 p 6

[Text] Geneva (AFP)—Vietnam's aims have been defeated by its communist system, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said as international experts considered the plight of those who have fled the country.

Thach, here to defend his country's position at the international conference on Indochinese refugees, said Vietnam's leaders "were too romantic."

"We wanted to construct a regime for the people and instead of that it was built by the state for the state. Our aims were cheated," he said. "Vietnam has become a charity.

"The people just sat there with their arms folded because they knew that whatever they did—work or not—everyone gets the same," he said.

According to United States Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, the malaise Thach diagnosed is the main reason hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese had fled their country.

Addressing the Vietnamese in his speech at a conference here organised by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Eagleburger said: "Initiate the reforms—economic, social and political—that will encourage your people to remain in their cities and villages."

Others took up the same theme, with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe saying the Vietnamese economy, "to put it mildly, needs fundamental changes."

Thach said Vietnam was taking a leaf [as published] from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and implementing glasnost.

"I think political openness is the wisest solution. No country can survive keeping the door shut," he said.

To back his case, Thach said there were only 120 political prisoners left in Vietnam and that 94,000 people had been released from re-education camps over the past 10 years.

Vietnam and the US agreed during talks on Wednesday [14 June] on the sidelines of the refugee conference that they would resume talks next month on US demands the 94,000 be allowed to emigrate.

The two sides also discussed Cambodia, an obstacle to normalisation of relations between Hanoi and Washington.

Washington has demanded a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and a full negotiated political solution to the crisis there.

However, Thach said he could not ask the Phnom Penh Government, which Hanoi installed when it overthrew the Khmer Rouge in 1979, to meet Washington's demand for further flexibility as long as the US continued to arm Prince Norodom Sihanouk's resistance coalition.

Vietnam pledged in April it would withdraw its remaining troops by the end of September.

Referring to an international conference on Cambodia to be held in Paris in August, Thach said he saw no way that "a 10-year-old affair could be settled in a few days", but added this "could be the start of the process".

He said he had also been questioned by the Americans about the 2,000 US servicemen missing since the end of the Vietnam war in 1974.

Sitthi Reiterates Stand

BK1606082489 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English
1500 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Thailand reaffirmed with the United States yesterday that it believes the repatriation of Vietnamese non-refugees is an essential measure to be included in a comprehensive plan to stem the flow of refugees in Southeast Asia.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila reiterated the country's position yesterday morning when he met U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger before the second and final day of the International Conference on Indochinese Refugees. Mr Eagleburger had requested a meeting with Air Chief Marshal Sitthi reportedly to hear Thailand's position on the issue. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi told Mr Eagleburger that he did not believe repatriation was inhumane. Those who are sent back to Vietnam may still have a chance to leave the country again legally under the Orderly Departure Program, or ODP, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said. Thailand now prefers to describe the return of asylum-seekers, who are not bona fide refugees, to Vietnam as mandatory repatriation.

According to Kopsak Chutikun, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department, the distinction between voluntary and forced repatriation implies and underlines the assumption that there exists a choice for non-refugees to either return to Vietnam or stay in refugee camps around Southeast Asia. But as it is established as a rule or standard practice that non-refugee persons are the responsibility of their country of origin and as such will not be resettled in a third country, then there are simply no choices for the asylum-seekers. Therefore, it no longer makes sense to talk about forced repatriation, Mr Kopsak said.

The United States for the first time at the conference in Geneva made its official policy statement that people who flee Vietnam clandestinely and cannot establish a [words indistinct] fear of persecution will no longer be resettled. For a long time the U.S. Administration resisted making such a provision policy. Many participants at the conference criticized the United States for lacking a strong leadership role. At the first conference in 1979, the United States played the prominent role putting together the framework of the concept of [words indistinct]. However, the United States has praised the very generous offer of assistance for resettlement at the conference. [Words indistinct] the United States is committed to resettle 22,000 Vietnamese long-stayers over the next 2 years. The United States is also committed to resettle up to 50 percent of those new arrivals determined to be refugees.

Daily Predicts Forced Repatriation

BK1606021589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
16 Jun 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Refugee Burden Grows Too Heavy"]

[Text] Ten years ago, some of the leading international diplomats and bureaucrats met in Geneva to discuss the problem of Indochinese refugees. These men and women reached a series of "understandings" designed to stem the outward flow of Vietnamese, Laotians and Cambodians who were starving, literally and spiritually. Today, a second Geneva conference is discussing the same problem. Clearly, someone hasn't lived up to the 1979 agreements. Plainly, new solutions must be found.

United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar told the new Geneva conference that Indochinese refugees "cannot be considered as an international responsibility". Our own foreign minister, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila, said forthrightly that it was necessary for the Indochinese countries to "openly assume responsibility for their own citizens". That sort of language is to be applauded.

On the other hand, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said during a stopover in Bangkok last weekend that Hanoi never would agree to repatriate its citizens abroad. That sort of language is to be deplored.

Legally, Mr Thach has no leg to stand on. International law and international practice both are clear that citizens of a country must be accepted in that country. No one has the right to demand to move to another country. No country, not even Vietnam, has the right to force other countries to accept and care for its own citizens.

That law and practice has nowhere been made clearer in recent weeks and months than in Southeast Asia, when Singapore ordered thousands of foreigners to leave the country. Malaysians, Indonesians, Filipinos, Thais and others were summarily kicked out of Singapore. They headed, quite naturally, for their home countries. In

most cases, especially in the case of Thailand, the "refugees" from Singapore received help from their own governments to return home. No one questioned Singapore's right to take this action. No one questioned where the people concerned would go.

Neither Vietnam nor its citizens have a claim on special privilege on this issue. Vietnam has had no war on its soil for more than 14 years. It may be depressed, poor, bankrupt, miserable and poorly governed, but neither we in Thailand nor the governments of other countries are to blame for the mismanagement of Hanoi's communist regime. Neither should Thailand nor other countries have to pay a price in refugee care for Hanoi's government follies.

The talk in the Geneva corridors and in many countries is of forced repatriation of Vietnamese refugees. This is harsh talk, and as a solution for the refugee problem it is obviously the least desirable. But Hanoi continues to treat its citizens shoddily. Vietnamese authorities are unwilling or unable to halt the departure of their citizens for other lands. It is a mark of the desperation of the refugees that they are willing to endure robbery and imprisonment because it is an improvement on life at home.

Thus, sooner or later, forced repatriation seems more and more likely. The alternative is for Vietnam to begin to assume responsibility for its own citizens, and provide them with the means to make a decent life at home. If Hanoi fails, as it has failed since 1979 to take steps to stem the refugee outflow once and for all, it will become necessary to show Mr Thach that forced repatriation is the only answer to a 14-year problem that now is a crisis.

Eight-Point Plan Adopted

BK1606100889 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar has described the adoption of a comprehensive plan of action by the recent international conference on Indochinese refugees as a political commitment to seek an end to the problem. In a closing statement at the end of the 2-day conference in Geneva on Wednesday [14 June], he said it now became the duties of the countries concerned to translate this political commitment into reality.

The eight-point comprehensive plan of action was adopted by the 44 participating countries in the conference held under the auspices of the United Nations.

Datuk Abu Hassan had earlier been elected president of the conference. He said he was confident that the conference's collective decision to end the Vietnamese boat people problem would lead to a comprehensive and durable solution. He said reaching a solution might be difficult and elusive but it must be ensured that implementation of the comprehensive plan of action was carried out in a manner and at a pace which would eventually remove the hardships of the boat people, the burden of first asylum countries, and the concerns of resettlement nations.

Japan

Mitsuzuka May Meet Bush During U.S. Visit *OW1606030289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0206 GMT 16 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka announced Friday that he will visit the United States from June 25 to 28, his first overseas trip since he took up his post earlier this month.

Mitsuzuka, speaking to reporters after a cabinet meeting, said that he plans to discuss a wide agenda, including the turmoil in China, with his U.S. Counterpart, Secretary of State James Baker.

Mitsuzuka will meet Baker again at the upcoming extended session of the annual conference of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), to be held July 6-8 in Brunei.

The foreign minister said that while his schedule in Washington is tight, he also hopes to meet President George Bush, National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft, Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher, and Trade Representative Carla Hills.

Mitsuzuka said he is scheduled to return to Tokyo on June 28, but may extend his trip in order to attend a conference of the Asia Society in New York.

Uno, Mitsuzuka on China, Sino-U.S. Ties *OW1606051889 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 16 Jun 89*

[Text] With regard to the female diplomat from the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo who has sought political asylum, Foreign Minister Mitsuzuka said during a news conference after today's cabinet meeting that the diplomat concerned is seeking political asylum with a third country and not Japan, and that the Japanese government is handling the issue from a humanitarian standpoint.

The issue involves Ma Qiuyun, 27, a female diplomat with the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo who on 14 June sought protection from the Japanese Government office concerned, expressing her desire to flee from China. In this connection, Foreign Minister Mitsuzuka said during today's press conference that this female diplomat is seeking political asylum with a third country and not Japan. The government is now confirming her desired final destination and resolving the issue from a humanitarian standpoint. Since the incident occurred on Japanese territory, the government intends to handle the problem firmly and prevent it from getting out of hand.

At the upper house Foreign Affairs Committee session today, Foreign Minister Mitsuzuka also commented on the stepped up suppression of the pro-democracy movement by the Chinese Government. He said that although the stepped up crackdown on students and citizens is

China's internal affair, it is incompatible with Japan's sense of values as a democratic country. He expressed hope that the Chinese Government will consider China's position in the international community, heed international public opinion, and strive to restore normalcy.

Meanwhile, at the lower house Finance Committee session today, Prime Minister Uno commented on the deteriorating relations between the United States and China. He said that he learned that the reason was that the United States had made statements in accordance with the American democratic tradition on the turmoil in China. Japan hopes that the United States and China will both strive to restore bilateral relations to the level before the turmoil. Japan, on its part, must act as a mediator and exert similar efforts.

In this connection, Chief Matsuura of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Cooperation Bureau, said that with regard to the 810 billion yen loan pledged by former Prime Minister Takeshita during his recent China visit, the government will act cautiously based on developments in the Chinese situation and in the international arena.

Foreign Ministry Criticizes PRC Crackdown *OW1606120689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1128 GMT 16 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO—The Chinese Government's arrests and sentencing to death of dissidents are "incompatible" with democratic values, a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday.

Spokesman Taizo Watanabe, speaking to foreign correspondents, noted that the heavy-handed tactics adopted by the Chinese Government are "claimed to be a domestic matter of China," but he indicated that Japan cannot remain silent on humanitarian issues.

"Recent stringent enforcement of power and law in China by the Chinese Government against students and private citizens is incompatible with the basic system of values of Japan, which holds dearly to the principles of democracy," Watanabe said.

Watanabe said he was paraphrasing comments made earlier in the day by Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka at a session of the House of Councillors Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mitsuzuka told the session that China's crackdown on the pro-democracy movement is incompatible with the basic values maintained by Japan as a democratic country.

Mitsuzuka said he hopes China will make efforts toward normalizing the situation while paying consideration to opinions in the international community.

The remarks by Mitsuzuka and Watanabe were the strongest since June 7, when the Government of Japan condemned the June 4 massacre in Tiananmen Square as "unacceptable from a human standpoint."

The government had since come under criticism here and abroad for its conspicuous silence on the massive crackdown on dissidents, which it only touched on as "an internal matter of China."

Watanabe defended Japan's stance, however, saying that Mitsuzuka's statement in the Diet was the culmination of observations Japan has been making on recent events in China, including the crackdown.

He denied that the condemnation was necessarily prompted by news Thursday [15 June] that a Shanghai court had given the death sentence to three men who participated in antigovernment demonstrations.

Prime Minister Sosuke Uno told reporters Friday that Japan is not considering an overhaul of its policy of aid to China. Japan is China's largest aid donor.

But Watanabe said that Japanese economic assistance will remain suspended as long as the situation in China remains logistically awkward.

He said that on-going projects are being run at minimum capacity by Chinese operators.

"Many (Japanese) people engaged in the work of economic cooperation have not gone back to China."

Pointing to safety and privacy considerations, Watanabe was tight-lipped on Wednesday's defection of a Chinese diplomat in Tokyo, whom he described as "a foreign person who is seeking asylum because of anticipated political harassment."

The request for political asylum by Ma Qiuyun, 27, an attache at the Chinese Embassy, has put Japan in a difficult spot in its relations with China.

Watanabe would not confirm or deny a report that Foreign Ministry officials escorted the woman to a meeting with Chinese Embassy personnel Friday afternoon.

But a top-level Foreign Ministry official said Friday morning that the ministry planned an "approach" to the embassy within the day.

Watanabe said Japan is still trying to "verify" certain aspects of the defection bid, but did not elaborate.

Japan would then make a decision on the granting of permission to stay in Japan "after having balanced considerations for respect for human rights and our national interests," the spokesman said.

Asked if Japan sees a conflict between those two factors, Watanabe said it "depends on the individual case," but added he knows of no example in which Japan has not given human rights priority.

Watanabe said that if the defector wished to go to a third country, Japan "will give favorable consideration" if that country agrees to accept the refugee.

The Chinese defector has expressed a desire to go to the United States, according to public security authorities.

Justice Minister Denies Chinese Police Presence
OW1606103789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO—Justice Minister Kazuo Tanikawa on Friday denied reports that Chinese security officials have come to Japan to keep watch on pro-democracy Chinese students.

Tanikawa told a session of the House of Councillors' Judicial Affairs Committee that any foreign government officials are required to take necessary procedures in order to be active in Japan.

The justice minister was replying to Japan Communist Party member Atsushi Hashimoto.

Tanikawa replied "yes" when Hashimoto asked whether unauthorized activities by foreign government officials would constitute an infringement of Japan's sovereignty.

A senior National Police Agency official told the same session that police have received requests from some Chinese students in Japan to provide protective measures.

Mitsuzuka 'Displeased' With Business in PRC
OW1606102589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0846 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO—Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka officially expressed displeasure Friday with Japanese business firms which are trying to rush back their personnel to China as the unrest there is subsiding.

Mitsuzuka, speaking at a session of the House of Councillors' Foreign Affairs Committee, said the Foreign Ministry has received a number of complaints on the matter.

Some critics said companies are "trying to make money like a thief at a fire," Mitsuzuka said.

Replying to Komeito member Akira Kuroyanagi, the foreign minister said he may urge the business community to exercise self-restraint.

Asked about the China-U.S. dispute over astrophysicist Fang Lizhi and his wife, who have sought refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, Mitsuzuka said that Japan as the closest friend of both countries is ready to give advice to them.

Kazutoshi Hasegawa, head of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, declined to go into details about Chinese diplomat Ma Qiuyun who has defected in Tokyo and requested asylum in the United States.

Invitation To Watch Soviet Exercises Declined
*OW1606130789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT
16 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO—Japan on Friday declined an invitation from the Soviet Union to observe naval exercises of its Pacific fleet in the Sea of Japan in July, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday.

Spokesman Taizo Watanabe said that Japan's negative response was delivered to Soviet officials by the Japanese ambassador in Moscow, Toshiaki Muto.

Watanabe said the rejection was based on the fact that the exercises were not "substantial" enough to warrant the dispatch of observers and the time allotted in the offer was minimal.

Watanabe noted that NATO members rejected a similar Soviet offer last September to observe naval exercises in the Baltic Sea.

The Soviets have recently floated proposals for "expert" military talks between the two countries at a private level and an exchange of visits by warships to each other's ports.

Soviet officials have said that the participation of multinational observers at the naval maneuvers would serve as a "confidence-building measure" in the region and show that Moscow "has nothing to hide."

Among the other countries invited were Australia, Brunei, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, North Korea, Singapore, Thailand and the United States. Watanabe said that the U.S. has also declined the offer.

Watanabe said that Japan instead wants the Soviet Union to cooperate more on resolving pending bilateral issues, particularly the territorial dispute over four islands off Hokkaido.

Singapore's Goh Asks for ASEAN Aid Boost
*OW1406052389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0432 GMT
14 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Singapore's First Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong on Wednesday called for more cooperation from Japan to help boost economic development of the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Foreign Ministry officials said.

Goh, who is also defense minister, made the request during a 30-minute meeting with Prime Minister Sosuke Uno at the latter's official residence.

Goh told Uno that Singapore attaches importance to relations with Japan, which is the second-largest trading partner and the largest investor for Singapore.

Uno responded by saying that Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka will attend the annual meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers and their dialogue partners, scheduled for July 6-8 in Brunei, and will hear the views of the members of the regional body.

ASEAN links Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Uno told Goh that he hopes to speak at the Paris summit of seven major industrialized nations on July 14-16 and to reflect those ASEAN views there.

The Singapore deputy prime minister is currently on a week-long visit through Sunday as a Foreign Ministry guest.

Goh called for Japan to increase its investment in the ASEAN region and to help all the six ASEAN member countries take off economically, the officials said.

Goh went on to say that ASEAN will become a big consumer market if the region can achieve an annual 4-6 percent economic growth during the next five to 10 years.

The Singapore cabinet minister referred to Kampuchea and stressed the need to make Vietnam withdraw its troops and achieve a comprehensive peace in the war-torn country, the officials said.

A permanent, not a hasty solution is necessary to achieve peace in Kampuchea, Goh was quoted as saying.

Uno told Goh that Japan will exchange views with ASEAN countries to seek a solution to the Kampuchean issue.

Discusses Chinese Events

*OW1506091089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0820 GMT
15 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—The Defense ministers of Japan and Singapore, Taku Yamasaki and Goh Chok Tong, on Thursday expressed their hope that China restore political stability, Japanese Defense Agency officials said.

During a meeting with Yamasaki at the Defense Agency, Goh noted China's immense influence on the stability of the rest of Asia, the officials said.

Yamasaki, state minister for defense and director general of the Defense Agency, gave a briefing on Japan's cautious response to the unrest in China, telling Goh that Tokyo eagerly hopes for stability in China.

Yamasaki told Goh that his agency plans to promote exchanges of strategic researchers between Japan and the rest of Asia.

Goh, first deputy prime minister and defense minister, is currently on a week-long visit to Japan until Sunday.

He met Prime Minister Sosuke Uno on Wednesday [14 June] and Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka on Tuesday.

159-Billion-Yen Loan Offered to Indonesia

*OW1406142489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1402 GMT
14 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Japan declared on Wednesday it is ready to extend a 159 billion yen line of credit to Indonesia to promote economic development and improve living standards.

Japan's Ambassador to Indonesia Sumio Edamura announced the pledge at a meeting of Indonesian creditor nations in the Hague, the Netherlands on Wednesday, the Foreign Ministry said.

The amount is part of the 2 billion dollars in economic assistance promised by then Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita in a meeting with President Suharto in Jakarta on May 5, ministry officials said. The 2 billion dollars is worth 300 billion yen at the exchange rate of 150 yen to the dollar.

The 159 billion yen includes 45.5 billion yen in what officials call "commodity credits," which will help Indonesia purchase commodities.

Another installment of 32.5 billion yen will be sector program loans, which will be used to help develop farm, water resources, electrification, telecommunications, habitat environment, social welfare, education, health and forestry programs.

The remaining 81 billion yen in project loans will finance a total of 10 projects. The loans include 21.5 billion yen for an anti-flood project and 21 billion yen for road repair.

The loans are all untied and carry an annual interest rate of 2.5 percent.

EPA Urges Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation

*OW1206110889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0804 GMT
12 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO—The Economic Planning Agency (EPA) on Monday called for more government-level regional cooperation among the countries in the Asia-Pacific area to make this region the driving force of the free trade system.

The call came in a report which also expressed some concern over the possibility that recent moves toward what it called economic regionalism, such as the planned market integration of the European Community (EC) in 1992, could lead to the establishment of exclusive trade blocs.

While dismissing as detrimental to the world economy as a whole the argument that Japan should champion the building up a similar trade bloc in the Asia-Pacific region, the report stressed the importance of promoting regional cooperation in the area, where scores of economic and political problems have emerged as a result of rapid development.

Although there have been some cooperative initiatives in the private sector, few such moves have been made on the government level mainly due to the cultural and economic diversity in the region as well as to lack of leadership, the report contended.

But as interdependence among the countries in the area has intensified and the necessity of developing infrastructures has heightened, multilateral cooperation among governments is assuming an increasing importance, it said.

Such cooperation, however, should not be aimed at creating an exclusive trade bloc, nor should it have any binding force like the EC's market-integration scheme and the U.S.-Canada free trade pact, the report argued.

In order to make the region into a full-fledged economic dynamo with loose multilateral ties, an international organization should be built to coordinate macro-economic policies among the nations of the area. The proposed body should be something along the lines of the Organization for Economic Coordination and Development (OECD), the report suggested.

Touching on the proposed U.S.-Japan free trade pact, the report called for the Japanese Government to take a cautious approach toward the issue, taking fully into

consideration the effect of such a pact on Japan's ties with other countries and its consistency with the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Official Development Assistance Increases

*OW1006091889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT
10 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 10 KYODO—Japan spent 9,134 million dollars in official development assistance (ODA) in 1988, up 22.5 percent over the preceding year, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

Japan was the second largest ODA provider to developing countries last year after the United States which extended about 9.8 billion dollars.

In bilateral ODA totaling 6,422 million dollars in 1988, grants climbed 30.9 percent to 2,908 million dollars and loans increased 16.1 percent to 3,514 million dollars, the ministry said.

Aid through international institutions like the United Nations on which the Japanese Government is putting emphasis rose 22.9 percent to 2,712 million dollars.

The ratio of ODA to gross national product (GNP) inched up to 0.32 percent in 1988 from 0.31 percent in the preceding year.

Uno Orders Stabilization of Exchange Rates

*OW1406130289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT
14 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno on Wednesday ordered the Finance Ministry to take steps to stabilize wild fluctuations of exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen.

Uno told the International Finance Bureau's Executives to take a "resolute stance" to cope with the recent instability on the foreign exchange market.

The prime minister's instructions included powerful intervention by the Bank of Japan to stabilize exchange rates.

In a follow-up action, the Finance Ministry plans to monitor foreign exchange dealings carried out by institutional investors, including life insurance companies, this week.

The ministry's investigation will involve speculative dealings in U.S. bonds by Japanese institutional investors.

Ministry officials said the investigation will lead to restraint on speculative dollar-yen trading by institutional investors on the foreign exchange market in Tokyo.

EPA Head Says 140 Yen to Dollar 'Suitable'

*OW1606050089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0304 GMT
16 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO—The head of the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) indicated Friday that he considers an exchange rate of around 140 yen to the U.S. dollar would be suitable to keep inflation in check.

EPA Director General Michio Ochi, in remarks made at a press conference following the day's cabinet meeting, said he is confident that there will be little inflationary impact on domestic prices if the dollar stays at around 140 yen.

"I'm worried about some inflationary effect on domestic prices at around 145 yen, but there would be not so much effect at around 140 yen," he said.

Referring to the dollar's sharp decline Friday against the yen, Ochi said that in his view the latest climb of the dollar has peaked and it has entered a "downward correction phase."

In Tokyo, the dollar opened at 146 yen flat, down more than 5 yen from its close here Thursday, following its overnight plunge in New York.

International Trade and Industry Minister Seiroku Kaijiyama, in a separate press conference, welcomed the dollar's downturn as favorable to the government efforts to promote imports.

"I hadn't expected the dollar's strength to continue in the long run. So, I'll welcome the yen's recovery thanks to policy coordination (among major industrial nations)," he said.

Referring to the sharp decrease in the U.S. Trade deficit for April, Kaijiyama said it suggests that the U.S. economy is moving in a good direction.

The U.S. Commerce Department reported Thursday the trade deficit shrank by 13.4 percent in April from the prior month for the second consecutive monthly decline due mainly to a slowdown in personal consumption, which helped cut imports.

"I don't think it is a sign of a slowdown in the U.S. economy, but it should be appreciated that the trade data showed evidence of a correction of overspending on personal goods," he added.

Trade Surplus Shrinks Down 27 Percent in May

*OW1406123489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0843 GMT
14 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Japan's trade surplus shrank to 3.78 billion dollars in May, down 27.2 percent from 5.19 billion dollars a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said Wednesday in a preliminary report.

Exports on a customs-clearance basis edged up 4.9 percent to 21.67 billion dollars, while imports jumped 15.7 percent to 17.89 billion dollars.

A ministry official attributed the sharp year-to-year decline to the ongoing acceleration of the dollar's appreciation against the yen.

The exchange rate at which the value of May exports was calculated was 133.98 yen to the dollar, up 9.23 yen from May last year, according to the official.

Japan's trade surplus with the United States declined 18.3 percent from a year earlier to 2.76 billion dollars, the first drop in four months, he added.

The sharp rise in crude oil prices also contributed to the decline in the trade surplus, the official said. Prices averaged 18 dollars per barrel in May against 16.2 dollars the prior year, the ministry said.

Japan's crude oil imports in May rose 7.1 percent from a year ago to 15.7 million kiloliters, totaling 1.78 billion dollars, up 19.5 percent.

Nonferrous metal ore imports soared 70.4 percent to 512 million dollars. Textile imports grew by 35.9 percent to 950 million dollars.

The ratio of imported manufactured goods to total imports was 48.6 percent, the lowest this year. Among exports, autos declined 5.7 percent to 3.73 billion dollars, as exports to the U.S. fell 11.3 percent to 1.72 billion dollars.

By region, imports from the U.S. marked a record high increase of 24.6 percent to 4.37 billion dollars. Meat contributed largely to the increase by rising 44.9 percent to 202 million dollars, the ministry said.

Imports from the European Community (EC) edged up 4.7 percent to 2.15 billion dollars.

Imports from Asian countries rose 7.9 percent to 5.53 billion dollars, with textile imports growing 34.9 percent to 694 million dollars, according to the ministry.

Exports to the U.S. slightly increased 3.2 percent to 7.13 billion dollars.

Exports of semiconductors and other electronic parts jumped 44.4 percent to 372 million dollars. But the decline of 14.2 percent in steel exports, which totaled 185 million dollars, along with autos lowered the total export growth. Autos fell 15.6 percent to 640 million dollars.

Exports to the EC inched down 1.4 percent to 3.79 billion dollars, and those to other Asian nations grew 16.3 percent to 6.80 billion dollars.

Contract-Based Imports Increase in May

OW1406125089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0747 GMT
14 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Japan's contract-based imports in May rose 23.1 percent from the same month a year earlier to a record 16.38 billion dollars, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) reported Wednesday.

Contract exports rose 10.5 percent to 20.52 billion dollars, returning to a double-digit rate of increase from last month which saw the first single-digit increase in 11 months.

A MITI official said, however, that there are concerns about the continuing surge of the dollar, which will have a large effect on imports if it continues.

The yen-dollar exchange rate averaged 138.40 yen in May compared to 128.61 yen the previous month.

On the other hand, the recent turmoil in China will not have much effect on trade with the country, an official said, as ports there have been operating normally and trading houses have reported that there has been no major confusion.

Imports of such products as food stuffs, manufactured goods, office and electric equipment showed brisk growth, officials said.

Copper ore imports doubled while imports of large airplanes were 7.8 times larger than the same month last year, they said.

On the other hand, imports of soybeans shrank by 25.9 percent and shrimp by 15.1 percent.

Exports grew for most products including semiconductors chips, which rose a sharp 42.3 percent, and motors, which grew 48.2 percent. However, watches dropped by 10.7 percent and automobiles by 4.8 percent, officials said.

According to region, Southeast Asia was the largest exporter to Japan while the United States showed the largest growth rate of 30.2 percent compared to a year earlier, they said.

Exports to the United States continued to grow, although the growth rate of 9.5 percent was smaller than the 10.4 percent increase in April.

Exports to Southeast Asia grew by 28.2 percent compared to the same month last year, according to the officials.

Machinery Orders Hit Record High in April

OW1306090389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0712 GMT
13 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Orders for Japanese manufactured machinery in April climbed 21.3 percent from the prior month and 20.8 percent from a year earlier to a record 1,833.1 billion yen, a government agency said Tuesday.

In a monthly report, the Economic Planning Agency said the month-to-month increase was the biggest since June 1987 when orders shot up 47.0 percent.

The April rise followed declines of 5.1 percent in March, 4.1 percent in February and 8.2 percent in January.

The figures, viewed as an indication of future capital-spending trends, were tallied on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Assessing the April statistics, an agency official said the April month-to-month increase came in reaction to sluggish orders seen in the previous three months.

The official also cited orders received in advance of the so-called "Golden Week" holidays in late April-early May as contributing to the April growth.

In the latest reporting month, orders from manufacturers were fairly strong due to continuously brisk corporate capital outlays. Orders from manufacturers rose 33.6 percent from the previous month and 25.2 percent from a year earlier to 472.1 billion yen.

April was the 19th straight month in which orders from the manufacturing sector registered a year-to-year rise.

Orders from non-manufacturers, excluding utilities and shipping firms, fell 8.5 percent from the month before but rose 7.9 percent from a year earlier to 414.9 billion yen.

Export orders were down 2.8 percent from the preceding month, but up 38.0 percent from a year earlier, totaling 400.6 billion yen.

The agency official traced the month-to-month decrease largely to slack orders for engines and vessels.

The official predicted statistics for months to come will show relatively weak growth, calling the April growth an extraordinary phenomenon attributable to the seasonal factors mentioned above.

LDP Apologizes for Recruit Scandal

OW1606061689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0541 GMT
16 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 KYODO—The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) of Prime Minister Sosuke Uno apologized on Friday for its involvement in the Recruit scandal which it said led to major confusion in state politics.

The ruling party called the scandal the worst political ordeal since the 1955 founding of the LDP through the merger of two conservative parties, and said it would never repeat such misconduct.

The LDP, releasing a statement containing public promises ahead of the elections for the House of Councillors next month, said it will do its best to "restore public trust and reestablish democracy" through strict self-control and reforms.

The Recruit scandal involved the sale of unlisted shares of Recruit Cosmos Co. to a number of politicians, government officials and business leaders.

Former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who was in power when the information business conglomerate Recruit Co. sold the shares, left the LDP on May 31.

Nakasone's one-time chief of staff Takao Fujinami and opposition politician Katsuya Ikeda were indicted on bribery charges on May 22.

The LDP document turned to the upcoming election and said the party will do its best to help establish world peace and stem global protectionist pressures.

Poll Indicates 22 Percent Support Uno Cabinet

OW1506054489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0359 GMT
15 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—The cabinet of Prime Minister Sosuke Uno is approved of by 22 percent of the nation's eligible voters, the lowest ever recorded for a newly formed cabinet, according to a MAINICHI SHIMBUN public opinion poll published Thursday.

The previous low was 27 percent for the cabinets of Takeo Fukuda in December 1976 and Masayoshi Ohira in December 1978.

The figure is lower than the 35.5 percent and 28 percent indicated in similar surveys conducted earlier by KYODO News Service and the ASAHI SHIMBUN.

The MAINICHI poll showed those who do not support the Uno cabinet hit a new high of 40 percent, compared with KYODO's 49.0 percent and ASAHI's 44 percent.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party has recovered public support from 28 percent registered in March to 30 percent in the latest poll, the MAINICHI SHIMBUN said.

Support for the Japan Socialist Party, the largest opposition party, jumped to 25 percent from 18 percent, it said.

The MAINICHI SHIMBUN conducted the survey between June 9-11, one week after Uno formed his cabinet. It covered 3,030 out of the country's 88.9 million voters through interviews, with about 78 percent responding.

Mongolia

Afghan Parliamentary Delegation Visits

*OW1506134889 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0810 GMT 15 Jun 89*

[Text] At the invitation of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia—parliament—a delegation of the National Council of Afghanistan, led by Deputy Chairman of the Senate House of the Council, Hilaluddin Badri is visiting Mongolia.

At a meeting in the Great People's Hural, the sides spoke about the activity of the highest state bodies of the two countries and exchanged opinions on cooperation between Mongolia and Afghanistan and on urgent world problems.

Chairman of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia, Rinchin, hosted a reception in honor of the visiting Afghan delegation.

Minister Ochirbat Visits UK, Holds Talks

*OW1406133689 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0810 GMT 14 Jun 89*

[Text] Early this June, Mongolian Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Supply Ochirbat visited the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the invitation of the British Government.

He had talks with leading figures of the British Ministries of Foreign Relations, Agriculture, Fishing, Food, Power Industries. Mr Ochirbat visited the London Trade Center, some firms and banks, and held a conference on Mongolian foreign economic policy at the Royal Institute of International Relations.

Intervision Integration Working Group Meets

*OW1506192289 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0810 GMT 15 Jun 89*

[Text] The working group on economy and economic integration of Intervision has met in Ulaanbaatar. It is comprised of representatives of member countries of OIRT, the International Radio and Television Organization.

The meeting considered issues of televising the problems of economy and economic integration of the socialist countries and approved the plan of joint actions in 1989 and 1990.

The meeting was attended by Deputy General Secretary of OIRT (Eskayo).

Educational Change Recommendations Published

*OW1506193689 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0810 GMT 15 Jun 89*

[Text] The national daily UNEN published the recommendations passed at the recent zonal meeting of the party ideological staff. They are aimed at the insuring a better effectiveness of ideological, political, and educational activity of the party in conditions of perestroika. Men should be placed at the center of ideological activity, notes the document.

It points to the need for renouncing the outdated notions of socialism and the bases of the experience of perestroika accumulated in other socialist countries, and with the due account of specific features of socialist development in Mongolia.

North Korea

Daily Condemns Keeping U.S. Forces in South

*SK1606054289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT
16 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA)—The U.S. State Department announced again that the United States has no "plan to withdraw" its forces from South Korea.

Commenting on this, the news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today says:

In desperately trying to keep their Armed Forces in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists seek to bar Korea's reunification at whatever cost, keep hold on South Korea as their colony and military base for an indefinite period and use it as an important strategic stronghold for the execution of their aggressive Asian-Pacific strategy.

This announcement of the U.S. State Department came after the South Korean puppet defence minister on June 12 begged for the presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea for quite a long time, describing them as "the core military power indispensable for security". This shows that the master and the puppet are closely collaborating with each other, singing duet, to keep the U.S. forces in South Korea.

It is foolish of the United States to evade the U.S. forces pullout from South Korea demanded by the time by availing itself of the despicable puppet clique's entreaty.

The U.S. imperialists have kept their Armed Forces in South Korea for more than 40 years and, as if it were not enough, they are recklessly scheming to leave them there indefinitely in the future. This is a shame to the American people.

The United States must fundamentally change its Korean policy in keeping with the trend of the time toward detente and peace and take steps to withdraw its armed forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay.

Group in U.S. Demands Peace, Reunification

*SK1606113687 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT
16 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA)—Over 100 members of "The Society of Korean Christian Scholars in North America", an organization of Koreans in the United States, held a meeting at a college in New Jersey State on June 3 and issued a statement calling for the promotion of peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, according to a report.

The statement urged the United States Administration to give up the cold war policy for the sake of peace on the Korean peninsula.

National reunification must be achieved in the spirit of the July 4 North-South joint statement, it said.

U.S. Accused of Distorting History in Textbook

*SK1606003489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT
15 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—Korean historians met with home and foreign reporters today in Pyongyang to make public a letter of protest to the U.S. Government and historical circles in connection with the education of students with a textbook tampering with Korean history in the United States.

Dr. and Assistant Prof. Pak Tae-ho of the history institute of the Academy of Social Science addressed the press conference.

He said:

Historians in the northern half of Korea proposed to South Korean historians on May 24 to hold talks between historians in the North and the South today in Panmunjom to discuss ways for taking a joint measure against the use of a textbook wantonly tampering with the history of Korea at high schools of the United States. But the talks failed to open owing to the obstructions of the South Korean puppets. Therefore, historians in the northern half of Korea held an emergency meeting and discussed the obtaining situation and measures and agreed upon sending and opening to the public in the name of historians in the northern half of Korea the joint letter of protest which was

to be sent to the political and historical circles of the United States in the joint name of historians of the North and the South of Korea at their talks.

The letter of protest to the U.S. Government and historical circles in the joint name of Prof. and Dr. Chon Yong-yul, chairman of the Korean History Society, academician, Prof. and Dr. Kim Sok-hyong of the Korean Academy of Social Science and academician, Prof. and Dr. Pak Su-hyong of Kim Il-song university was read out at the press conference.

It is a world-wide practice today that when historians deal with the history of another country, they draw on the results of studies by its historical circles and ask its masters before writing articles. But the U.S. venal historians, ignoring the results of studies by Korean historical circles, have tampered with our national history at their discretion to educate students with it.

The entire historians in the northern half of Korea vehemently protest and condemn the U.S. Government and venal historians for their chauvinistic act in educating students with a history textbook wantonly tampering with the history of Korea.

As widely known, our nation is a resourceful and dignified nation which has created and developed its own culture and created an independent national history, firmly defending the country from the aggression of the outside forces through long centuries.

American historians classify the population of the Korean peninsula in the ancient society into two natives and immigrants and write that these "mixed-blood race" of neighbouring countries which immigrated before Christ and ruled the natives formed the Korean nation. This is a sheer fabrication of history.

There is no record in the Korean history that the race of a neighbouring country moved to the Korean peninsula before Christ or immigrants ruled the natives.

The results of studies of anthropology prove that from the remote antiquity the Korean nation has been a homogeneous nation formed with the descendants of the people of ancient Korean type who had their peculiar racial features clearly distinct from the old inhabitants of Siberia or the banks of the Yellow River in shapes of head, face, nose and eyepits.

The argument that the Korean nation was formed by an immigrant "mixed-blood race" is motivated by the sinister intention to obliterate the fact that it is a homogeneous nation of one and the same blood and preach that it is an inferior nation without its own ancestors. This is an intolerable insult to our nation.

It is also a ridiculous fabrication of the U.S. historians to contend that Korea did not have her inherent culture but belonged to the cultural sphere of other countries and she imitated the ideas, characters and religions of the neighbouring countries.

The resourceful and talented Korean nation has flowered the eastern culture for long centuries, creating its own peculiar and brilliant national culture.

If Korea and her neighbours have something in common in the cultural respect, it is because their people have created culture under similar objective conditions from the climate to socio-political life and have conducted cultural exchange with each other for thousands of years. It is utterly unreasonable to argue, on the basis of this commonness, that the Korean nation has come into possession of its culture under the unilateral influence of a neighbour.

Basing their argument on the prevalence of Confucianism and Buddhism in Korea in some time past, American historians contend that Korea must be placed in the same cultural sphere with the neighbours. If we follow this logic, all the countries espousing Buddhism or Christianity or Islam must belong to the cultural spheres of the cradles of relevant religions. But this is a preposterous sophism.

On the Korea-Japan relations, the history textbook of the United States, reversing fact, claims that Japan had her influence on Korea from the ancient time and occupied part of Korea in around 200 A.D. and ruled it for 700 years.

Historical fact, however, was not that Japan had her influence on Korea from the ancient time, but was quite the contrary. As Japanese scholars themselves say, it is widely known a fact that Korean culture in the ancient and medieval times flowed into the Japanese islands "just as water flows from a high land to a low land" and Yayoi culture and Kofun culture of ancient Japan sprouted and grew under the influence of developed metal culture and farming culture of Korea.

As regards the theory on the control of southern Korea by ancient Japan (the Japanese prefecture of Imnathery) it is a fictitious "theory" invented by venal Japanese historians for the historical justification of the Japanese imperialists' aggression on Korea in the past.

We long ago scientifically clarified and proclaimed to the world on several occasions that "Japanese prefecture of Imna" was not in Kaya State of Korea but was set up in a small state under the Kaya influence in the Kibi area of west Japan. The ignorant argument that Japan ruled for 700 years the Kaya State which existed for only 400 years is out of common sense.

Disregarding all these facts, U.S. historians have freely distorted Korean history and the U.S. Government forced the distorted textbook on schools. And it is not difficult to see what they are after.

They seek to obstruct the reunification of our country and justify the wrong colonial rule of the United States over South Korea by preaching that the Korean nation is not a homogeneous nation and it does not have its inherent culture.

But the U.S. Government and its paid historians must know clearly that the Korean people are not what they were yesterday.

The American venal historians obsessed by the "racial theory" must renounce their arrogant notion that they are free to exterminate the Korean nation and arbitrarily distort our national history.

It is foolish of the United States with a short history of 200 years to dare try to tarnish the Korean history spanning 5,000 years.

The United States must refrain from defiling the sacred Korean history as it pleases, looking back upon the less-developed state of its nation and its crime-ridden history stained with blood.

The distortion of Korean history also runs counter to the expectation of the honest-minded American people who want to get a good knowledge of Korea and the demands of the younger generation to study the true history.

We strongly demand that the U.S. Government and historians make an apology for their criminal acts in having willfully distorted Korean history and correct the distorted history textbook.

Kim Yong-nam Speaks at Friendship Meeting
SK1606000889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1557 GMT
15 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—The International Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today arranged a friendship meeting on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the official goodwill visits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries.

Invited to the meeting were the diplomatic representatives and embassy officials of the Soviet Union, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania here.

The attendants first saw a Korean documentary film "New Korea."

Speaking at the meeting, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK [Workers Party of Korea] Central Committee, and vice-premier and foreign minister, underlined the significance of the historical visits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries. The friendly and cooperative relations established between the peoples of fraternal countries are daily expanding and developing in all fields of politics, economy and culture in the spirit agreed upon during mutual visits and talks between their leaders, he said.

Noting that the present-day developments require the socialist countries to further strengthen friendship and unity, he said socialist countries must counter the imperialist offensive against socialism with their united force and make joint efforts to defend the cause of socialism.

In the future, too, we will firmly unite with all the socialist countries under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and more staunchly fight to safeguard socialism from all the imperialist attack and slanders and win victory in the cause of peace, socialism and communism, he stressed.

Speaking next, Czechoslovak Ambassador Vaclav Herman said the visit to European socialist countries by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, five years ago was an important event in the development of mutual relations between these countries and the DPRK.

Noting that these friendly relations are today rapidly developing in an allround way in the course of building socialism and consolidating a peaceful life, he wished the Korean people greater success in their endeavours for the fulfilment of the Third Seven-Year Plan and for the peaceful reunification of the country.

South People's Continuing Struggle Reported
SK1506104589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—The South Korean people in all walks of life are vigorously continuing their anti-"government" struggle, according to reports.

Students of three universities including Kyonggi University boycotted the terminal examinations on June 13 in protest against the South Korean fascist clique's frantic suppression of their efforts to participate in the Pyongyang festival.

As a result, the number of universities in which terminal examinations have not been conducted fully reached 8.

More than 1,000 students of Kuro high middle school in Seoul staged a demonstration on the campus in demand of the reinstatement of a dismissed teacher.

They condemned the crime of the fascist clique in dismissing a teacher surnamed Yang on charge of his participation in the formation of the trade union of teachers for democratic liberties and the right to existence.

Over 2,000 small tradesmen held a rally to harden their determination to fight for the right of stall keepers to existence on the plaza of Songgyungwan University in Seoul and demanded that the puppet clique ensure the right.

They denounced the puppet clique for crying that all social evils and irregularities in South Korea were caused by the stall keepers, while scheming to launch massive crackdown upon them from July 1.

Chairmen of trade unions in Puchon District, Kyonggi Province, embraced in the headquarters of the struggle for revision of the labour law and wage-hike started a hunger sit-in in protest against the fascist suppression.

Ho Tam Meets Delegation Returning From Cuba
SK1606121189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, returned home today from Cuba.

It was met at the airport by Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C., WPK, and Cuban and GDR ambassadors and the minister-counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

Ho Tam Attends WPK Symposium in Pyongyang
SK1606000689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—A central symposium on the greatness of our party and its immortal revolutionary feats was held in Pyongyang on June 15.

Present there were Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and officials concerned.

Speeches were made there under such subjects as "Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il Is a Great Leader Who Glorifies the Land of Chuche With His Extraordinary Wisdom and Outstanding Leadership," "Characteristic Features of the Great Ideological and Theoretical Activities of Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il," "Immortal Feats Performed by Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in Laying the Party's Organisational and Ideological Foundation To Accomplish the Cause of Chuche," "Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's Outstanding Leadership Which Has Brought Up Our People To Be Great People With a High Degree of Chajusong."

The speakers stressed that the history covered by our party is a course of victory and glory replete with the great guidance and immortal exploits which will be recorded brilliantly in the history of the building of the working-class party and annals of proud creation and construction, years of historical events and epoch-making feats.

Noting that our party has performed immortal feats in developing the theories on the building of a revolutionary working-class party and in carrying forward and accomplishing the cause of building a *chuche*-based party, the speakers said what holds the most important place here is that solid organizational and ideological foundations of the party have been laid to carry forward and accomplish the revolutionary cause of *chuche*, the cause of building the party, from generation to generation.

They explained exploits performed by Comrade Kim Chong-il in his efforts to add brilliance to Korea, the land of *chuche*, saying it was under the outstanding and tested leadership of our party that our country is displaying its might as a powerful socialist state of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliance in defence and our people have become a proud people who are pressing ahead with the building of socialism and communism under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence. They pointed out that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has firmly adhered to the line of independence put forth by the great leader President Kim Il-song and thus enabled our country to display its dignity as a socialist country with strong sense of independence, and set forth a slogan which calls for living our own way and led the whole party and entire people to accelerate the revolution and construction as required by it.

They explained that Comrade Kim Chong-il saw to it that a new turn has been attained in our people's struggle for national reunification and performed imperishable feats in carrying through the policy of anti-imperialism and independence advanced by President Kim Il-song and in accelerating the world revolution.

Daily WPK Plenary Meeting Decision Supported
SK1606040189 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2214 GMT 11 Jun 89

[NODONG SINMUN 12 June editorial: "Let Us All Turn Out and Effect a New Turn in Implementing the Party's Light Industrial Revolution Policy"]

[Text] The 16th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] discussed the task of effecting a new turn in producing people's consumer goods through the implementation of the party's light industrial revolution policy and adopted a relevant decision.

At the plenary meeting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a programmatic teaching by illuminating the method of developing the light industry to a new high stage.

The teaching that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave at the plenary meeting is a guiding principle that we should firmly adhere to in implementing the party's light industrial revolution policy and is an encouraging slogan, which vigorously arouses the party and people to new triumphs and feats.

The 16th plenary meeting of the 6th party Central Committee, which was held at an important time when we, at the speed of *chollima*, waging the speed battle, vigorously dash forward by upholding the party's militant appeal, which urges us to live and struggle heroically under the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—was an important meeting of great significance in the history of our party and in the history of the socialist construction of our country.

The plenary meeting was a historic one, which has provided an opportunity to effect new upsurges in the production of people's consumer goods through the development of the light industry.

The plenary meeting put forth, as a main task of the light industrial development, the task of even more properly meeting the people's demand for consumer goods according to the demand of the reality in development by effectively utilizing the existing strong foundation of the light industry and by accelerating the modernization of light industrial plants, and appealed to the party and people for all-out mobilization.

The spirit of the plenary meeting held this time is to decisively improve the people's standard of living by effecting a great turn in the production of people's consumer goods within a short period of 2 to 3 years by relying on the existing foundation of the light industry, by further strengthening it, and by concentrating investment.

The tasks the plenary meeting put forth to advance the light industry a step forward and effect a new turn in improving the people's standard of living, are now boundlessly stimulating the party members and working people of the country, and are vigorously encouraging them to new struggle and feats.

The plenary meeting has opened a bright vista for all of our people and has given a firm faith to them. Thus, the plenary meeting has become a milestone, which further spurs the movement of the great socialist march.

As was unanimously stressed at the plenary meeting, our light industry, which began from nothing following the liberation, has now completely overcome its historic backwardness. It has now become a *chuche*-oriented general people's consumer goods production industry, which encompasses all infrastructures such as the textile, food-processing, footwear, and daily necessities industries.

Today, our light industry self-reliantly provides all light industrial goods the people need for food, clothing, and daily necessities.

The might of our light industry, which has been built up under the leadership of the party, is indeed great and thus, credibly guarantees the rapid development of the overall people's economy and the improvement of the people's standard of living.

In our country, in the past, even pencils were not satisfactorily produced. But, the powerful light industry has now been established in a short period. This is a clear demonstration of the correctness and great vitality of our party's light industrial policy.

Making our light industry take a new leap by implementing the decision of the plenary meeting and effecting an epochal turn in the production of the people's consumer goods are honorable and rewarding tasks to strengthen the political and economic might of the country, display the superiority of the most advanced socialist system of our country, and advance the revolution and construction.

When the party's light industrial line is thoroughly implemented through the full mobilization of the party, country, and people, the light industry of our country will reach a global level; stores will be even fuller with various, quality people's consumer goods; the might of our revolutionary ranks, which are united around the party and leader like a fortress, will be displayed even more vigorously; and our people will be able to live an even more independent and creative life to their heart's content.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: By thoroughly implementing the party's policy of the light industrial revolution, we should effect a new turn in the production of people's consumer goods.

To further improve the people's standard of living according to the demand of the socialist construction of our country on a new high stage, our party has worked out the 3-year light industrial development plan, along with the policy to vigorously organize and mobilize the entire party and all people for its fulfillment, and specific tasks to effect a new turn in the production of people's consumer goods.

According to the demand of the party, we should place even greater effort on the textile, footwear, food-processing, and daily necessities industries, increase the varieties of people's consumer goods, improve their quality, and give priority to producing raw materials for the light industry. By so doing, we should concentrate on accomplishing the tasks put forth by the plenary meeting and should thoroughly implement the party's policy of the light industrial revolution.

As was stressed at the plenary meeting, presently, in developing the light industry to a new high stage and epochally increasing the production of people's consumer goods, above all, it is important to put the existing light industrial plants into full operation and stabilize production at a high level.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught, the foundation of our light industry is very powerful, and its potential for production is endless.

Numerous textile, grain processing, chicken, and daily necessities plants, which we have built up everywhere in the country by tightening our belt and by displaying the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, are all precious assets that will prove their great worth in developing the light industry and improving the people's standard of living. Only if these plants are put into full operation, can the production of people's consumer goods be epochally increased, and the goals, which the plenary meeting has set forth this time, be attained ahead of the schedule.

Technological innovation is one of the important issues the plenary meeting put forth this time to develop the light industry to a new high stage and to effect a great turn in the production of people's consumer goods within a short period of a few years.

Today, we live in the era of science and technology. Only when technological innovation and improvement are achieved based on the developed science and technology, can the modernization of the light industrial plants be accelerated, overall mechanization, automation, and computerization of the production be achieved, the production of inexpensive but good-quality people's consumer goods be increased with less manpower and raw materials, and working people be relieved from the hardships of labor.

Now, when our party has kicked off a new operation for the development of the light industry, is indeed the responsible time for the entire party, country, and all people to turn out once again.

By upholding the party's militant appeal, all functionaries, party members, and working people, with overflowing faith and ambition, should turn out in the struggle to implement the decision of the plenary meeting.

What is basic in accomplishing the heavy but important tasks put forth by the plenary meeting is to highly display the revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness by the functionaries.

At the plenary meeting, our party opened a clear vista to develop the light industry to a global level within a short period of a few years through the implementation of the policy of the light industrial revolution and to epochally increase the production of people's consumer goods. Success in accomplishing this honorable task depends on the attitude and method to be adopted by guidance functionaries, who would directly organize and command the work of implementing the party policy.

The experience we gained in the 200-day campaign shows that the breakthrough of advance is opened, and innovations are effected, if functionaries display the

revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness and persistently organize and command the struggle to implement the party policy.

All guidance functionaries of the state economic organizations and light industrial sector, with determination to be faithful to the revolution to the end by following the party and with high self-consciousness to fulfill their duties as the faithful servants of the people, should vigorously wage the struggle to implement the party's policy of the light industrial revolution.

The functionaries' revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness are displayed by practical struggle, not by words. Without unconditionally accepting the party's line and policy and without thoroughly defending and implementing them, the functionaries' revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness cannot be talked about.

By upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching given at the plenary meeting and the decision of the plenary meeting, all guidance functionaries should make arduous efforts to make our people even happier and make them to live an even more affluent life according to our party's plan.

On the road of the struggle to accomplish the revolutionary task, there are also some unfavorable conditions. Winning great success even under unfavorable conditions and accomplishing the militant task given by the party without fail, by making the most of the given conditions, are the strong demonstration of the revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness.

The functionaries of the light industry should go deep into the masses, put their shoulder to the wheel before others, take initiative, set examples, and overcome difficulties. By so doing, they should turn an unfavorable situation into a favorable one by their effort to put the existing facilities into full operation and vigorously carry out the modernization of the light industrial plants.

Our party's economic policy is, specifically speaking, implemented through the functionaries' economic organizational work. The question of stabilizing production at a high level at the existing light industrial plants and the question of making the light industry chuche-oriented, modernized, and scientific, also largely depend on the guidance functionaries' economic organizational work.

The functionaries of the concerned ministries of the State Administration Council and of the light industry, by displaying high revolutionary spirit and organizational capabilities, should plan the economic organizational work in a revolutionary manner to accomplish the tasks put forth by the plenary meeting.

The functionaries of the light industry should adhere to the Tae'an work system, which is the most superior socialist economic management system, and should conduct the management activities in a scientific and rational way according to its demand. By so doing, they should increase the production of better quality consumer goods with available facilities, materials, manpower, and funds.

In particular, the functionaries of the concerned committees and ministries of the State Administration Council and of the light and chemical industries should thoroughly work out the measures to supply materials and resources to the light industrial plants so that they will stabilize production at a high level.

To improve the people's standard of living, our party appropriates a great amount of funds for the light industry. Conducting the economic management properly even under favorable circumstances is a working style worthy of masters.

The functionaries of the light industry, through the actively expanded reproduction, should enhance the potential of production through their effort, and should ceaselessly increase production.

Strengthening the party guidance over the light industry is a firm guarantee for effecting a new turn in implementing the light industrial revolution.

The struggle to implement the decision of the plenary meeting is precisely the one the party organizations should adhere to, and the responsibility for organizing and mobilizing the masses in that struggle is entrusted to the party organizations.

For the implementation of the decision of the plenary meeting, the party organizations at all levels should organize and mobilize the masses' revolutionary zeal and creativity. At the same time, according to the demand of the Tae'an work system, they should strengthen the collective guidance of the party committees and should offer guidance over the administrative and economic work according to party style and in a political way.

The party organizations of this sector should make the party members and working people get acquainted with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching at the plenary meeting and with the policy tasks set at the plenary meeting. By so doing, they should be made to thoroughly implement the party's policy of the light industrial revolution with the spirit of boundless sacrifice for the party and revolution and for the fatherland and people, and with belief in victory.

The party organizations of the light industry should adhere to and thoroughly implement our party's great and superior line of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural. This is a firm guarantee for

ideologically preparing the party members and working people of the light industry and for effecting a new turn in developing the light industry.

The party organizations at all levels should make the masses correctly realize the correctness of the line of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—and should meticulously plan the organizational, and political work to implement the party's light industrial line. By so doing, they should make the party members and working people even more strongly believe in the correctness of our party's line and policy and to display highly self-conscious enthusiasm and responsibility worthy of masters in struggling to implement the policy of the light industrial revolution.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's far-reaching socialist construction plan and his noble intent to provide an even more affluent and happier life for our people, is wisely organizing and leading the struggle to implement the party's policy of the light industrial revolution.

All party organizations should make the functionaries and working people think and act only according to the ideology and intent of the party by upholding the leadership of the party, and devote themselves to the struggle to carry out the light industrial revolution led by our party.

The struggle to effect a new turn in the production of people's consumer goods by upholding the tasks put forth by the plenary meeting is an honorable task to put our party's people-minded policy and consideration into practice and is a rewarding task to even more fully display the superiority of our country's socialist system and to accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification.

By uniting around the party with a single mind, by turning out in the all-out mobilization with renewed faith and courage, and by vigorously struggling to effect a new turn in implementing the party's policy of the light industrial revolution, let us all display the superiority of the socialist system of our country and even more powerfully demonstrate the might of the *chuche* Korea.

South Korea

Reduction of U.S. Troops, 'New' Detente Linked
SK1606080589 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
10 Jun 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Removal of the Cold War Order and Reduction of U.S. Troops Stationed in Korea—Peace Should Be Preserved on the Korean Peninsula in Step With the New Detente"]

[Text] Last 2 June, Carl Levin, chairman of the subcommittee on Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense under the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, called for paring down the U.S. forces stationed in Korea

until they reach the level of 10,000 men and for the United States to discuss with the Korean Government the issue of transferring the right to control over the Korean army from the U.S. forces. Shortly afterward, on 5 June, to be precise, President of the Party for Peace and Democracy Kim Tae-chung reacted favorably to that suggestion. As a result, domestic and international opinion regarding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces stationed in Korea has changed a great deal. Senator Levin's suggestion indicates that the sporadic debates held until now in the United States on the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Korea have now taken the shape of an organized movement. President Kim's suggestion, although it has a string of preconditions, seems to be a step ahead of his previous stand, that "peace must take precedence over the discussion of the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea."

This means that a new global order has begun to take shape on the strength of breaking away from the cold war order. In other words, it also means that today's new order of detente has set in motion visible changes in the situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and that it is high time for our country, too, to seriously review the situation in our neighboring areas in keeping with these changes.

The new detente, set in motion by CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev's perestroika, has spawned a broad range of proposals for arms control, including the proposal for abolishing intermediate-range nuclear weapons—a treaty on it was signed between the United States and the Soviet Union last year—and the recent proposal for a simultaneous dismantling of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

In response to these proposals, U.S. President Bush, too, has advanced a proposal for arms control, proposing to cut the U.S. forces stationed in Europe by 20 percent. He announced this proposal at a summit meeting of the NATO countries. Such proposals for mutual arms reduction are inevitable in view of the antiwar and antinuclear sentiment in Western Europe as a whole, and in view of the fact that 70 percent of West Germans demand that NATO respond to the Soviet Union's proposal for arms control. The restructuring of a new order that began in Western Europe has spread as far as Northeast Asia, resulting in a thaw between China and the Soviet Union, through Gorbachev's visit to Beijing and a Soviet proposal for cutting Soviet troops stationed in Northeast Asia. It is inevitable that such a changing situation will produce a call for easing tension on the Korean peninsula and, therefore, the United States has no choice but to take an equivalent step. There is no need to say that the proposal for reducing the U.S. forces stationed in Korea is in keeping with the restructuring of a new global order. Of course, the proposal may have reflected the need to cut U.S. fiscal trade deficits and the anti-U.S. sentiment in South Korea. Simply put, detente and arms control through the liquidation of the cold war order has become a global trend and Northeast Asia, including the

Korean peninsula, can be no exception in this regard. No better opportunity has ever been offered to promote peace on the Korean peninsula.

An arms race by one side invites an equivalent military buildup by the other, thereby a vicious circle for both sides. This in turn forces countries engaged in the arms race to waste a staggering amount of human and material resources. The 44-year-history of our country's division proves how much the two sides of our divided country have wasted in natural resources as a result of the arms race that has continued between the divided fellow countrymen.

Now, it is incumbent on our country to take active steps to make the best use of the new global order and changes developing throughout the world for the purpose of promoting peace on the Korean peninsula by making a fresh assessment of the new trend based on national consensus. We believe that the time has come for our country to actively promote dialogue between the North and South to relax tension on the Korean peninsula, and seriously study the issue of reducing arms between the North and South, including the withdrawal of the U.S. forces stationed in Korea. Above all, this calls for our politicians' self-initiated efforts. An effort to pave the way for reunification of the divided country by making the best use of the major powers' policy toward the Korean peninsula should constitute one of these efforts, as a matter of course.

U.S. Officials Briefed on Moscow Meeting
SK1606030089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
16 Jun 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "U.S. Help"]

[Text] Washington—The White House meeting between South Korean opposition leader Kim Yong-sam and National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft was scheduled to last for 20 minutes, but lasted for 40 minutes at the U.S.'s request.

Scowcroft, and Thomas Dunlop, chief of the Korea desk at the State Department, showed unusual interest in Kim's private talks with Ho Tam, among other things, said Rep. Chong Chae-mun, one of those present at the meeting.

At the talks, Kim revealed that if he had accepted Ho's invitation to go to Pyongyang on June 6, he could have flown there by a special plane provided by North Korea the next day.

But Kim said he turned down the offer, instead urging Ho, chairman of North Korea's Council for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, to make efforts to realize the summit talks between President No Tae-u and his northern counterpart Kim Il-song. Hearing this, Scowcroft, according to Chong, highly praised Kim's action.

Meantime, Chong said he had consulted with U.S. Embassy officials in Seoul before the Moscow trip, admitting that there was prior consultation with the U.S. officials about the matter.

"Embassy officials suggested that if there were difficulties while in Moscow, we should turn to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, which we did," said Chong.

Kim Yong-sam Talk With Ho Tam Reported
SK1506121689 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
14 Jun 89 p 3

[“Full text” of dialogue between Kim Yong-sam and Ho Tam in talks held in Moscow, provided by the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP)]

[Text] [Kim Yong-sam] Since you have come such a long distance, from Pyongyang to Moscow, to talk with me, you begin first.

[Ho Tam] The matter of our mutual concern is, of course, the reunification question. Not only have we already invited you, President Kim, to visit Pyongyang, but I was also told by President Kim Il-song to go to Moscow to see you, President Kim, to convey his greetings to you, to tell you that our invitation for you to visit Pyongyang still stands, to discuss with you about how we can arrange your trip to Pyongyang, and to discuss with you the reunification question. That is why I am here.

Already 40 years have passed since our fatherland was divided. Now that the time is changing into a new era, how can we delay reunification any longer? Language and customs have changed and relatives have also changed beyond recognition. So, we have to achieve reunification within our own era.

Up until a few years ago, people in the South were taken away simply because they discussed reunification. Now, however, one can freely talk about it in the South and they make their voices heard, do they not? There is no need to talk about North Korea [as published]. Even the international situation is moving toward the trend of reconciliation and detente. Why should we alone remain in isolation [kyokpye] (“ambitious spirit,” meaning a resolute action without hesitation) [as published] from each other at a time when a favorable situation is being created as a result?

Some do not want reunification. The United States and Japan are attempting to fulfill their goals by perpetuating the situation where there are two Koreas.

Let us conduct negotiations between ourselves, not depending on outside forces. We have the wonderful principles of independence, peace, and great national unity stated in the 4 July joint communique.

We should try to achieve reunification based on these principles by transcending differences in ideology and systems. As for the way of achieving it, a confederal system is desirable. Are there not many people in the South who say that a confederal system is better? Let us discuss ways acceptable to both sides. Above all, we need an atmosphere. I mean to say that we should remove the danger of war. We must sign a peace agreement with the United States and announce a declaration of nonaggression with South Korea in order to convert the state of cease-fire into a state of peace.

This is why we put forward a proposal for high-level political and military talks. However, the "Team Spirit" exercise is being conducted as if it were an annual event. How can you expect dialogue, claiming that you want dialogue for reconciliation, while you are engaged in military exercises?

Let us talk about the case of Rev Mun. He was arrested simply because he had gone to Pyongyang in pursuit of his goal, not on a spy mission, to discuss none other than the reunification question, following the path trodden by Mr Kim Ku. He was not on a spy mission. How can you expect dialogue under such circumstances?

In order to have dialogue, a great national congress is preferable, that is, a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations. On the understanding that conditions have not ripened for it, President Kim Il-song has proposed negotiations between leadership-level figures of the North and South instead, suggesting that they can come individually for contacts if they are too busy to come together all at the same time.

President Kim Il-song told me that since you, President Kim, must have your own idea about reunification, I should come to you for discussion and find a way out that is acceptable to both sides.

I understand that you have said on many occasions that you would like to visit Pyongyang. We hope you can come to Pyongyang. Make a courageous decision and come to Pyongyang. We will welcome you.

[Kim Yong-sam] What you say is well understood. There is not a single person among our fellow countrymen who does not hope for reunification. Reunification is an important task that we should achieve by our own generation and hand it over to the generations to come.

At this juncture, however, the North and South are different in their ways of approaching it. The two sides should probe ways through a good mutual compromise.

It is regrettable that many past contacts have failed in making progress. As the reunification question is very difficult, we must be patient in making efforts toward it.

Usually, I think that dialogue counts most when it comes to the question between the North and South. One must be patient in conducting dialogue. If it is conducted in a hurry or if one becomes impatient in conducting dialogue, it can go wrong. At the moment, talks of many areas remain suspended. This is wrong. They should be resumed soon. Such talks as the parliamentary ones are important. We have four political parties that form our National Assembly. Each of them represents the people and reflects public opinion. Why have you stopped talks between these institutions that represent the people? It was not very long ago that we sent to you a letter urging you to reopen these talks at an early date. The parliamentary talks should be reopened as soon as possible. Let us discuss everything in those talks.

And through the sports talks we should form a single team for the Beijing Asian Games. I think that this will be possible enough if we make a few concessions to each other.

I think things like this will help accelerate reunification.

This is also applicable to the Red Cross talks. The pain of the 10 million displaced families is keenly felt. It is very important, from the humanitarian point of view, to have them meet for a reunion. We should send them in groups so that they can visit the tombs of their ancestors and their home towns. The process of this nature will help restore the national homogeneity and promote the cause of reunification step by step. The reunion of the displaced families will be impossible if we wait too long.

In this way we should give the people of both sides hope for reunification. As for the issue of reunification, not only the principle but also the process of promoting it is important.

The most effective contact and dialogue is for a summit of the two sides. The leaders should meet face to face and discuss the future of the nation. This is a more substantial form of talks than anything else. The summit talks should be realized soon.

As for my visiting Pyongyang, I said in 1979 that I would like to meet President Kim Il-song to discuss reunification. I have mentioned this idea thereafter as well.

I have not changed this position. I would like to go anywhere for the sake of reunification, and I hope to go to Pyongyang someday.

Important, however, is the atmosphere and timing. This is the matter I will judge myself and I have thought much about it. I judge that this is not the right time.

Also important is that both the North and the South should abandon the idea of overthrowing the other side by violent means. They should know that this is impossible under any circumstances. We should advance toward reunification by peaceful means and through

dialogue. It should never be achieved through violence or revolution. I have always maintained this position. Since we should solve the problems one by one through dialogue, I take this opportunity to call for the resumption of dialogue by holding the parliamentary talks, economic talks, Red Cross talks, and sports talks. Let us show the people of both sides that we are engaged in dialogue.

[Ho Tam] As for the issue of dialogue you mentioned, we also share the same view that dialogue should be resumed. We are also aware that it is impossible to overthrow the other side. We have tried dialogue since 1970, but the military and political issues are blocking the creation of a suitable atmosphere. How can we achieve success in dialogue in the continuing atmosphere of confrontation in which the two sides level their guns at each other? That is why we proposed to solve the military problem as a fundamental issue. The "Team Spirit" exercise should be suspended and the military strength should be reduced.

The withdrawal of foreign troops is a worldwide trend. Foreign troops withdrew from Afghanistan and Angola, and the Intermediate Nuclear Force Treaty was signed between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Only the U.S. troops persistently remain in the South, and this, together with the nuclear weapons there, is blocking dialogue.

We are not opposed to the summit talks. President Kim Il-song also said that they should be held. However, Rev Mun's case and punishing the communist-sympathizers and procommunists are laying obstacles to the talks, because the dialogue is to be engaged in with communists.

[Kim Yong-sam] As for the foreign troops you mentioned, are there any people who like the stationing of foreign forces in their country? The U.S. troops are in the South to prevent war, and they are there for defensive purposes. Therefore, the North and the South should build up trust in peace toward each other. The solution to the problem will not be difficult if both sides are convinced that neither side will invade the other side and that peace will be ensured in this land. This apprehension about invasion and an uncertain peace forces us to spend enormous amounts of money on the maintenance of military strength. I understand that this is causing the North to suffer from economic difficulties.

The United States and the Soviet Union are also engaged in dialogue for peaceful coexistence.

The situation surrounding us has been changing considerably, and the fact that we have visited the Soviet Union itself means a considerable change.

We cannot isolate or alienate the North, and we wish the compatriots in North Korea to lead affluent lives. To overcome the pain of division, let us reconcile and restore trust as soon as possible through dialogue. This is also applicable to Rev. Mun's case.

The North is misjudging South Korea. They should know that it is impossible to change the ideology of the people of the South or to communize them.

Our people do not understand why Rev. Mun should not have consulted the government openly. In dealing with the issue of reunification, one should act in a fair manner.

Let us not interfere in each other's internal affairs, and, I want to stress again, let us push ahead with dialogue with a sincere attitude.

[Ho Tam] Let us engage in dialogue. We have proposed the exchange of home-visiting groups. President Kim, you should make up your mind to visit Pyongyang. I believe that if you come to Pyongyang and meet President Kim Il-song and discuss things with him, you will be able to communicate with him. The parliamentary talks were suspended because of the "Team Spirit" military exercise and Rev. Mun's case. Nevertheless, we will hold talks. President Kim, what is President No Tae-u's view toward reunification?

[Kim Yong-sam] I think President No is thinking a great deal about reunification.

[Ho Tam] Because the South punished Rev. Mun, we have no way to explain this to our people. He has not committed any offence. I would like to propose one thing more. It concerns limiting the dialogue to one channel. As in other countries, there are ruling and opposition parties, namely different voices, in the South. It is customary that the opposition parties have their own voices. By limiting dialogue to one channel the South is narrowing the channel. We cannot understand this. The college students were unable to carry out the cross-country march without government approval, and their participation in the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students is not likely to be realized because of government interference. Should not the people and the opposition parties have their own assertions?

[Kim Yong-sam] Discussions on reunification must take place in a diversified manner. Each one must put forth his own contention. Our RDP also has its own reunification proposal, and many people support our reunification proposal. I also think that our party can take power. However, dialogue with the North must be carried on through a single channel. If dialogue with the North is not carried on through a single channel, when someone else takes power, dialogue will be in serious disarray. If dialogue is carried on through various channels, an obstacle will be raised to dialogue for reunification, and therefore, dialogue will not be carried on successfully.

Only when a government that is supported by the people carries on dialogue through a single channel with strong backing, can dialogue be carried on effectively.

[Ho Tam] Students want to come to North Korea, and why do you oppose that, instead of helping them come to North Korea?

[Kim Yong-sam] Okay. I think exchanges of students are good. We will send our 1,000 students, and then you send 1,000 North Korean students to Seoul. Mutual exchanges are very good, are they not? Mutual exchanges must take place. I cannot but suspect that your unilateral invitation of students is aimed only at causing confusion. This will not be helpful for reunification at all.

[An Pyong-su, director of the CPRF Secretariat] I think you misunderstood what happened in actuality. The South proposed a conference of writers, a pan-national meeting, and some other forms of talks, and we accepted your proposals. We are not aiming at causing confusion. Would you, President Kim, make up your mind on this occasion that you will visit Pyongyang and tell us that you will do so?

[Ho Tam] I am very glad to meet you, President Kim. We met today not to solve problems but to exchange views. We will meet each other as old acquaintances. What do you think of making public the fact that we met?

[Kim Yong-sam] We must not make this kind of meeting a secret. We must make it public. But, I have to return home soon, and I will keep it a secret for the time being.

[Ho Tam] What do you think of drawing up a joint press release and issuing it after you return home?

(An Pyong-su pulled out a joint press release from a briefcase and handed it over to Representative Pak Kwan-yong) "Summary of a Joint Press Release" prepared by the North side:

"There was a meeting between Ho Tam and President Kim Yong-sam in Moscow on 6 June. Ho Tam proposed again that President Kim visit Pyongyang, and President Kim promised to pay a visit at an early date. Many views were exchanged on reunification, this greatly helped enhance mutual understanding, and President Kim expressed his satisfaction with this."

[Kim Yong-sam] There has been nothing agreed on in today's meeting. Why do you not bare the truth as it is. We have to trust each other.

[Pak Kwan-yong] The content of this press release is different from what happened in actuality.

[Ho Tam] Okay. Then, let us each make our own statements.

[Kim Yong-sam] Would you make your statement after we release ours?

[Ho Tam] Okay. I will do so. I would like an exclusive talk with you, President Kim, for two or three minutes.

[Kim Yong-sam] We have talked with each other sufficiently for a long time, have we not? I feel no need to meet secretly.

[Ho Tam] Then, okay.

Editorial on Moscow Meeting

SK1606024089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
16 Jun 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Kim-Ho Talks in Moscow"]

[Text] The belated revelation of a meeting between opposition leader Kim Yong-sam and high-ranking North Korean official Ho Tam in Moscow caught the nation by surprise again. Kim and Ho discussed the substantial problems of national reunification and inter-Korean dialogue in their two-hour talk at a guesthouse where Kim was staying on June 6. Their meeting was kept confidential until its disclosure in a press conference Kim held upon his arrival in Washington Tuesday.

Ho, former North Korean foreign minister and currently chairman of its council for peaceful reunification of the fatherland, hurriedly flew from Pyongyang to the Soviet capital with a formal invitation from Kim Il-song to the opposition leader to visit Pyongyang. The Kim-Ho meeting was presumably arranged by the Moscow Institute of World Economy and International Relations which invited Kim to visit the Soviet Union for two weeks.

The North Korean official, at any rate, seemed to be attempting to show an enthusiastic attitude to the unification project with his coming all the way to Moscow for the talks with the leader of the No. 2 opposition Reunification Democratic party [RDP] in the South. This was apparently intended to reflect the Soviet position to encourage inter-Korean negotiations.

However, the outstanding content of Ho remarks were only a reiteration of the North Korean unification policies and the delivery of Kim Il-song's seemingly earnest invitation to the opposition leader. Ho asserted that the ROK-U.S. annual military exercise, Team Spirit, and the presence of American troops and their nuclear arms are stumbling blocks in the way of Korean unification, running counter to the world trend of arms reduction and withdrawal of foreign forces.

There is nothing new in Ho's statement, precisely replaying Pyongyang scenarios. His invitation of Kim is certainly part of a North Korean trick to degrade the status of the South Korean president, who was invited as one of

several political and religious leaders here in Kim Il-song's new year's message, and to shun governmental channels of dialogue, while causing confusion in the unification policies [of] the South.

Kim Yong-sam did right in this respect when he turned down Ho's invitation and instead stressed the need for a summit meeting between President No Tae-u and Kim Il-song as the most effective and realistic means to deal with the unification issue. The South-North summit is a long-standing proposal from Seoul but the North has tactically ignored it, while pushing ahead with non-governmental contacts, particularly with dissident leaders and activist students here.

Many people here will concur with Kim Yong-sam in his assertion that the Koreans should renounce policies of overthrowing each other through violent means, emphasizing that the buildup of mutual trust and friendship is the prerequisite for the acceptance of the North Korean demands.

It is a consensus of the majority of people that inter-Korean exchanges should be promoted through the unified channels of the government authorities, in order to cope with the monolithic society in the North, tightly controlled by the Communist tyrant. In this context, the RDP leader's proposal for the revival of the existing channels of talks by parliamentary, economic, sports and Red Cross societies, is the most appropriate for the present.

Unlike dissident pastor Mun's sycophantic visit to Pyongyang, Kim's talks with Ho adequately showed his dignity and maturity as a political leader in that he had prior consultation with President No on his possible contacts with the North Korean officials and acted in conformity with what appeared to be the national interest. Insofar as the national unification issue goes, all politicians, ruling or opposition, should seek suprapartisan cooperation. The RDP leader set a good example.

Aide Denies Message Sent by No to North

SK1606071689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0708 GMT
16 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP)—A senior aide dismissed as "totally untrue" Friday news reports that President No Tae-u recently sent a private message to Kim Il-song, leader of the communist North.

Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam did not carry a message from No when he met former North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Tam in Moscow, "the reports are totally untrue," said Pak Chol-un, senior policy aide to the president.

Foreign news reports said a message from No was handed to Ho by Kim when they met in Moscow June 6 to discuss reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Pak was less sure if Kim Il-song delivered a message to No via Ho and Kim Yong-sam.

"I do not think Kim Il-song sent a message to No," he said.

Presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong cautiously responded, "we are not in a position to make a comment on the opposition party president's external activities."

Yi said he expects Kim to disclose whether he was a messenger for Kim Il-song or president No.

Kim Yong-sam To Meet With No After Trip

SK1606103289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0928 GMT
16 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u is to meet with opposition leader Kim Yong-sam next week, as soon as Kim returns from a trip to Moscow and the United States, the floor leader of Kim's Reunification Democratic Party said Friday.

"The ruling camp agreed to arrange a meeting as early as possible after Kim's return on Tuesday," said Choe Hyong-u, adding that he expects Kim to meet No Wednesday or Thursday.

They will exchange views on the results of Kim's trip to Moscow and Washington and his meeting with Ho Tam, a member of the North Korean Politburo, Choe said.

The two will discuss such issues as improvement of overall relations with the communist country and repatriation of ethnic Koreans on Sakhalin Island, he said.

No and Kim are expected to agree on the need to explore a nonpartisan approach to reunification and will analyse the North's strategy based on Kim's talks with Ho, chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of Fatherland, he said.

Rival opposition leader Kim Tae-chung is likely to hold talks with No sometime next month under an agreement reached at a meeting Thursday evening between senior officials from the ruling and three opposition parties.

Ruling party floor leader Yi Chong-chan agreed in principle to hold the No-Kim Tae-chung meeting on condition that it be in late July due to the hardline mood in Kim's party since he visited Kwangju, his political bastion.

Kim Tae-chung Asks U.S. Apology for Kwangju
SK1606065889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0658 GMT
16 Jun

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung told an American news magazine Friday that the U.S. Government should apologize to the Korean people for its stand at the time of Kwangju civil uprising in 1980.

The U.S. Government clarified its stand on the Beijing turmoil, but it sided with military power during the Kwangju popular uprising, to the disappointment of many Koreans, a spokesman quoted Kim, president of Party for Peace and Democracy, as saying in an interview with U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT.

The bloody incident, in which 192 people were officially listed as killed, created anti-American sentiment among Koreans, Kim reportedly told the magazine.

To resolve the antagonism against Americans, the United States must show Koreans it supports democracy, relax the pressure on Korea to open its domestic market to agro-fishery imports and take partial responsibility for the division of Korea by working for its reunification, the spokesman quoted Kim as saying.

Unless America can change the perception that it supports dictators, the antagonism will deepen, Kim was quoted as saying.

Reduction of U.S. troops in South Korea should be positively considered as a way to establish a peaceful relationship between South and North Korea, which have been archrivals since the Korean war (1950-53), he quoted Kim as telling the magazine.

Chondaehyop Said To Show Willingness To Comply
SK1606133087 Seoul YONHAP in English 1237 GMT
16 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP)—Representatives of Chondaehyop, National Council of Student Representatives, Friday showed signs of willingness to comply with the official guidelines in connection with their participation in the international youth festival to be opened in Pyongyang on July 1.

National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku, meanwhile, reaffirmed that the student representatives will be allowed to travel to the North Korean capital should they follow the official guidelines and North Korean authorities honor Seoul's proposals for exchanges of university students between the two sides.

The unification minister, who is in charge of inter-Korean affairs, however, observed that it would be almost impossible for the students to be on time in Pyongyang in light of the lengthy and troublesome procedures they should go through for their Pyongyang-bound travel.

Chondaehyop, an organization of student activists, has so far opposed official intervention in their program for sending its representatives to the festival.

Two representatives of the council met Minister Yi at the headquarters of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) in a session arranged by PPD President Kim Tae-chung.

The two said they were ready to accept the government as a channel for contact with the festival organizers in Pyongyang and act in accordance with the arrangements to be made by the government. They also eased their earlier position by saying that they were willing to avoid political events and attend athletic and cultural functions only during the festival.

Yi said, "There has been no change in the government position that the government will allow the Pyongyang-bound travel by students only when the students are to go through required procedures for inter-Korea student exchanges and North Korea honors the South Korean proposals for the inter-Korea student exchanges."

Sin-Choe Couple Reveal 'Realities' of North
SK1606124787 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
15 Jun 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Testimony by Sin and Choe Couple"]

[Text] Returning home, the Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui couple, the hero and heroine of a modern version of the Odyssey, have revealed in detail how they were kidnapped by the North and what realities they saw while staying in North Korea.

In Mrs Choe's case, nobody was suspicious about her kidnapping, but there were widespread rumors that Mr Sin had voluntarily gone to the North. The revelation of what happened to them, and some evidence—including photographs and tapes—brought by the Sin-Choe couple, who have returned to Korea three years after their dramatic escape from North Korea via Vienna, Austria, in March 1986, are enough to remove such suspicions.

The Sin-Choe couple, who sought political asylum in the United States, have since lived there under the protection of the U.S. administration. They are still reported to be under the protection provided by the U.S. administration. The U.S. administration has granted political asylum to them because they carried North Korean passports when they fled North Korea, out of legitimate concern that they would be harshly persecuted if they were to return to North Korea.

They are most likely the people in the Western world who know more about the North Korean leadership than anybody else, Kim Il-song and his son in particular, and those who hold real power around the father and son. They have also seen the realities in North Korea, including rural communities, which have never been revealed to the outside world. It is because of the valuable intelligence data they have brought that the U.S. administration decided to give them protection. On top of this, the courage they demonstrated through their escape, an undertaking on which they staked their lives, reportedly have persuaded the U.S. administration to grant political asylum to them.

Because we are living in an era of distrust, somebody may try to distort their testimony in dramas on the anticommunist theme and this possibility cannot be ruled out. But the voices of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il that they taped and a series of photographs they brought have been thoroughly analysed and proven to be authentic by U.S. intelligence institutions.

Precisely this authentic evidence verifies the abduction of the Sin-Choe couple by North Korea and points to the cause of the Korean war. It is a tape-recording of a conversation with Kim Chong-il. In the recorded conversation, Kim Chong-il says that it was he himself who ordered the abduction of the Sin-Choe couple, and then he admitted that the Korean war was triggered by North Korea's invasion of the South. The Sin-Choe couple is reported to have filed a suit against Kim Chong-il in a Vienna court on charges of his being the mastermind of their abduction and presented these materials as evidence.

Over the past few years, our country has seen people raise controversy over the cause of the Korean war. Some described it as a war provoked by the United States and others went so far as to call it a war of northward invasion. This may be the product of a revisionist view of history maintained by some U.S. scholars. It is very frustrating to hear them say such things. But can such assertions by revisionist scholars, no matter how heatedly they may argue their theory, prevail over Kim Chong-il's tape-recorded admission that the Korean war was a war of southward invasion, triggered by North Korea? Kim Il-song already admitted to Yi Hu-rak in 1972 that it was a war of southward invasion. Those who are responsible for the provocation of war admitted to their wrongdoings. How can anyone deny it?

The Sin-Choe couple's testimony also clearly shows how Kim Il-song is attached to the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. Their testimony nakedly verifies the fact that North Korea's attempt to make individual contact with the leaders of public organizations and political parties and students in South Korea is, ultimately, a preposterous effort of persuasion to win over forces in South Korea that support the proposal for the founding of the DCRK.

Now is a very important time, when we should know about the realities in North Korea more clearly than ever. Words by the Sin-Choe couple will be very helpful in this regard.

KOTRA Reports on Foreign Buyers in China
*SK1506090789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0812 GMT
15 Jun 89*

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP)—Foreign buyers in China are staying put despite the bloody political turmoil, the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) reported Thursday.

Of 223 importers in Asia, Europe and America surveyed by KOTRA, none are considering departure from China unless the political unrest is prolonged.

Thailand and Malaysia will most likely be the first alternatives if the buyers do leave China, KOTRA said.

South Korea, which the buyers said no longer competes with China in major items, will attract interest only in electronic appliances and inexpensive light industrial goods such as toys, footwear, garments, spectacle frames and handicrafts.

Japanese buyers, who import mostly raw materials like mineral resources and foods and industrial goods produced through joint ventures, expect delayed shipments and confusion if the unrest is protracted.

American and European buyers say Chinese business tradition emphasizes continuity and credibility, and so they do not expect to change their import lines, KOTRA said.

Government To Disband Public Security Force
*SK1606063489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0611 GMT
16 Jun 89*

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP)—The government will disband a high-powered security task force set up to coordinate a crackdown on "violent leftist forces" in the next two weeks, a senior official said Friday.

The Public Security Joint Investigation Headquarters, an ad hoc organization grouping the Agency for National Security Planning, the prosecution and police, was launched April 3 in reaction to the unauthorized visit to North Korea by dissident leader Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and has formally arrested some 530 dissidents, including Mun.

The government will dissolve the investigative team next week or the week after along with an announcement on its activities, said the official, who wished to remain anonymous.

Members of the team have investigated activist student groups, dissident organizations, radical unions and the daily HANGYORE SINMUN, which planned to send reporters to Pyongyang to cover life in North Korea.

They arrested 250 students, 150 laborers and 100 dissidents, including Yi Pu-yong, a co-chairman of Chonminnyon [National Coalition of the Movement for Democracy and the Nation], Korea's main dissident alliance, Yi Yong-hui, editorial adviser to HANGYORE, and poet Ko Un.

The team provoked heavy criticism from opposition parties, which said it was illegal, and virtually ceased functioning about a month ago.

Future investigations of leftist movements or radical groups will be handled by the prosecutor's office or the Agency for National Security Planning, the official said.

No Tae-u To Give News Conference on Situation
SK1606102889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0839 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (OANA-YONHAP)—President No Tae-u is to give a news conference June 28, the day before the second anniversary of his "declaration on democratic reforms," a spokesman said Friday.

In commemoration of the historic June 29 declaration, No will state his view of current political issues, labor disputes and economic affairs, the spokesman said.

No is scheduled to be interviewed by foreign reporters June 29 or 30, he said.

No, then president candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, defused massive and prolonged violent street protests demanding democracy in the summer of 1987 by accepting almost all opposition demands, including direct presidential elections.

No, a former army general, won the presidential election that December after a neck-and-neck race against three opposition leaders, who refused to accept public calls for unity of the opposition camp in the election.

Teachers Union Organizers Clash With Police
SK1606024889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0229 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP)—More than 800 teachers from primary, middle and high schools in Seoul taught the police a lesson Thursday night when they beat a blockade to inaugurate the Seoul chapter of the outlawed National Teachers Union.

Police expected the teachers to hold the inaugural rally at a private university in eastern Seoul and so they sealed off the campus, but the teachers gathered at Seoul National University on the western side of the city.

Police said they arrested 155 teachers and 132 students at the two campuses. Most of them, however, were released later. The students, mostly from the state-run school's education college, helped consummate the chapter by countering the police.

One teacher and one student, hit by a police helmet and shield, suffered cuts on their heads in clashes with riot police.

Yi Pu-yong, a 43-year-old teacher from a girls high school and a vice chairman of the National Teachers Union, was elected chairman of the Seoul chapter.

The capital chapter gives the national teachers union, founded with similarly sly tactics on May 28, some 13 provincial and city chapters with members in 212 schools throughout the country.

Union chairman Yun Yong-kyu and other members of the leadership elected in the inauguration rally have already been arrested, but members plan to launch the final two provincial chapters by Sunday.

In a statement issued during the rally at Seoul National University, the unionized teachers denounced the government for arresting the leadership of the union and charged that protests against the union by parents were a plot by the government.

The teachers demanded immediate suspension of punishment of teachers involved in the union, release of arrested teachers, an apology and the resignation of the education minister and amendment to the education law.

Some 400 teachers kept off the campus by police sat in the street in front of the gate.

A 29-year-old English teacher received a severe cut on the back of his head when a riot policeman lashed out with his helmet as police tried to break up the protest.

After the rally finished at midnight, the teachers and some 1,000 students charged the front gate and began a pitched battle with riot police trying to arrest 10 teachers who led the rally.

Police arrested more than 100 teachers in the clash. A 20-year-old Seoul National University Student, hit in the head by a police shield, was treated in a nearby hospital.

Some 250 teachers and 400 students staged an overnight protest on the campus.

The 1,300 riot troops withdrew from the front gate at 1:30 a.m. Friday, and the teachers left the campus about five hours later.

PPD Said Ready To Arbitrate

SK1606031689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
16 Jun 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" Column: "Arbitration"]

[Excerpts] The opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] yesterday volunteered to go to arbitration to settle the confrontation between the government and teachers over the illegal organization of trade unions by teachers across the nation. [passage omitted]

Presiding over the meeting, PPD president Kim Tae-chung proposed forming the arbitration team, saying, "We should handle the issue at this time of burgeoning confrontation.

Rep. Chung Tae-chol, chairman of the National Assembly Education-Information Committee, maintained, "By the accounts of polls, the organization of a teachers' trade union is part of the mainstream."

He argued, "The government has to veer from its policy to block the teachers' moves."

Vice president Son Ju-hang said, "One of the keys to solution of the question is to dispel parents' doubts that the teachers' union is tainted with progressive ideas."

Rep. Hong Yong-ki pointed out, "Teachers should have patiently dispelled the parents' skepticism."

Campus Unrest Said Spreading

SK1606020489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
16 Jun 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Schools Hit by Unrest"]

[Text] Campus unrest is now spreading to secondary and elementary schools in connection with the controversy over the unionization of teachers. Activist teachers are going all out to organize unions in violation of the existing law of the land. The government and school authorities are trying hard to rein them in.

But so far, even the strong arm of the law does not seem strong enough to discourage enthusiasm for unions. The union campaign is attracting activists from university campuses sympathetic to the cause being promoted by various means—sit-ins, sleep-ins, rallies, seizure of school or political party offices.

Entry of secondary school children and their parents into the arena these past few days complicated the picture beyond measure. Some high school students staged demonstrations in favor of the unionization movement, in a violent manner in one instance.

In the meantime, some parents have mounted protest rallies against the union crusaders on grounds that they cannot put their children in the charge of wayward teachers chanting slogans, wearing headbands and picketing school grounds in defiance of their headmasters and education ordinances.

The activists claim that unionization is necessary to win benefits and enhance the quality of the teaching profession. But they do not seem to be interested in only pay raises and the improvement of professional status. Their statements and behavior leading up to the union drive carried large doses of political and ideological messages. Some radical teachers were accused of indoctrinating their pupils in a leftist and subversive outlook.

Whatever the causes might be, our education is in a critical mess. Responsible teachers are advised to give a pause to their action so a breakthrough can be found. No single interest should override the importance of education.

Workers at Major Seoul Newspaper Go on Strike

SK1606065689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0627 GMT
16 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP)—More than 600 journalists joined printers and other union members in a strike at a leading Seoul newspaper and its sister publications Friday after overnight negotiations with management ended in rupture.

The union of the morning daily HANGUK ILBO and its seven sister newspapers and magazines occupied the newsroom after holding a rally, demanding the right to elect managing editors and editorial executives of each publication plus a 15.8 percent pay raise and 156 percent bonus increase.

The union said full editorial independence could be guaranteed only through direct election of managing editors by the staff.

The HANGUK ILBO co. publishes an economic daily, a sports daily, an English-language daily, a children's newspaper and three magazines in addition to the HANGUK ILBO, its flagship morning newspaper.

The union has agreed to continue negotiations with management during the strike, but if no compromise is reached, publication is expected to be suspended.

Employees of HANGUK ILBO organized Korea's first journalists' union in October 1987, with news media across the country following suit later.

It is also the first strike to hit a major Seoul newspaper.

Since news media employees began organizing themselves in late 1987 amid a nationwide democratic reform drive, unions of two provincial dailies and a TV network have gone on strike.

Two opposition political parties expressed concern over the HANGUK ILBO strike and called for immediate resumption of negotiations in official comments.

Rep. Kang Sam-chae, acting spokesman for the Reunification Democratic Party, called on HANGUK ILBO management to drop objections to a union demand for editorial independence, which he described as the backbone of a free press.

"We hope both labor and management reach a compromise and prevent the worst situation," he said.

Rep. Kim Mun-won, spokesman for The New Democratic Republican Party, also called on both sides to resume negotiations and make concessions to reach a compromise.

News Workers Return to Jobs

SK1606132487 Seoul. YONHAP in English 1245 GMT
16 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 16 (YONHAP)—Reporters, printers and other labor union members of the HANGUK ILBO, a leading Seoul daily, and its sister publications returned to work Friday afternoon in eight hours after they went on a strike.

Unions and managements of the morning daily and its seven sister newspapers and magazines hammered out agreements on pay raises and ways to elect managing editors in a toilsome tug of war.

Both sides agreed on a 15.2 percent increase of wage increase plus 500 percent annual bonus as well as on the mandatory consent of labor union members in appointing managing editors.

The labor union originally demanded a 15.8 percent pay raises and 156 percent bonus increase and contended that managing editors should be elected through direct voting of the staff for a full independence of the editorial right.

Under the new agreement, managing editors of the seven publications should also undergo an interim appraisal on their performance.

Labor union members unanimously approved the agreements and stopped the strike, the first to hit a major Seoul newspaper.

Employees of the HANGUK ILBO organized Korea's first journalists' union in October 1987, leading the demand for democratic reforms at the news media sector amid a nationwide call for democratization.

Opposition Demands Second Autopsy of Yi

SK1606032489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
16 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] The rival political parties yesterday engaged in debate over a second autopsy of the dead body of Yi Chol-kyu, the student activist found dead on May 3 in Kwangju.

The opposition camp strongly demanded that the autopsy on Yi's body should be conducted again. The ruling party refused on the grounds that due to the severe decay of the body there are some technical difficulties and that it requires a decision by the courts.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Malaysian Labor Organization Launched

BK1506100389 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES
in English 13 Jun 89 p 1

[By Azmi M. Anshar]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Mon—The Malaysian Labour Organisation [MLO] got off to an encouraging start when 15 trade unions, some of them still affiliated to the Malaysian Trade Union Congress [MTUC], joined the organisation formed today [12 June].

In addition, 20 civil service unions under the National Council for Subordinate Grades, with a total membership of 75,000, will also be joining MLO, council secretary-general Mohamed Mat Jid pledged at MLO's inaugural meeting today.

He expects more unions from the private sector to join.

The application for registration will be submitted to the Registrar of Societies in two weeks' time.

The 15 unions, which have a combined membership of about 87,000 members, endorsed a 13-member pro tem committee.

The National Union of Bank Employees (NUBE) spearheaded the establishment of MLO as a rival umbrella labour organisation to the MTUC.

Besides NUBE, the unions that have joined MLO are the All-Malayan Estate Staff Union (AMESU), College-Trained Teachers' Unions (CTTU), National Union of Petroleum and Chemical Industry Workers (NUPCIW), Sabah Banking Employees' Union, Sarawak Bank Employees Union, National Union of Newspaper Workers (NUNW),

Genting Berhad Employees' Union (GBEU), National Union of Tobacco Workers (NUTW), Rediffusion Workers' Union (RWU), United-Asian Bank Executive Staff Union (UABESU), Association of Hong Kong Bank Officers (AHKBO), Non-Metallic Mineral Products Manufacturing Employees' Union (NMMPMEU), the Malaysian International Shipping Corporation Employees' Union (MISCEU), and the Armed Forces Civilian Staff Union (KESATRIA).

The AMESU and NMMPMEU are still active affiliates of the MTUC but they are expected to leave in due time. AMESU's president R. Rajasegaran is the MTUC's financial secretary while NMMPMEU's president Mohamad Bashir Alabahas is a vice-president.

The Sabah and Sarawak bank employees' unions, NUTW, MISCEU and RWU are also affiliates while the NUBE, NUNW and NUPCIW have left the congress.

Union leaders representing another 16 unions also attended the meeting held at the NUBE's headquarters here.

As expected, the pro tem president's post went to Encik Ramli Johan, president of the College-Trained Teachers Union while NUBE general-secretary K. Sanmugam was elected the MLO's secretary-general.

The other pro tem principal office-bearers are deputy president—Mohamed Mat Jid; vice-presidents—Hing Ching Yoke (NUNW general-secretary), Lee Chi Hung and Michael Wong (Sabah and Sarawak bank unions general-secretaries respectively); deputy secretary-general—D.P.S. Damotheran (AMESU general-secretary); financial secretary—Ng Suet Huh (NUPCIW chairman); and deputy financial secretary—Tay Kok Poh (AHKBO council member).

The six pro tem committee members are NUTW president Zahimi Yoep, RWU general-secretary Abdul Latif Abdul Rahman, GBEU president K. Selvaraju, NMMPMEU assistant general-secretary Stanley Thangarajah, MISCEU president John Cross and UABESU president Babulal Dhirajlal.

The meeting outlined several objectives that would steer the MLO's direction. They are to:

- hold the inaugural annual general meeting;
- meet the Prime Minister and Labour Minister to seek their understanding, support and recognition;
- apply to join the National Labour Advisory Council; and,
- apply for affiliation to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions as a long-term measure.

During the meeting, the committee charted out the basic pre-requisites of its constitution, which would:

- bar elected representatives as principal MLO office-bearers and allow only bona fide workers as its officials; and,
- limit the number of delegates from any union to prevent domination of voting blocks.

The committee will meet tomorrow to outline details of the constitution.

Cambodia

Chea Sim Receives Soviet Embassy Official

*BK1606043389 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 Jun 89*

[Text] On the morning of 14 June at the office of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, received and had a cordial conversation with Comrade E. Bardyrev, acting charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Cambodia.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Bardyrev informed Comrade Chea Sim of the results of the Soviet Congress of People's Deputies and that of the Congress of the Supreme Soviet, which examined the outcome of the implementation of perestroika and the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

Comrade Bardyrev also acclaimed and voiced support for the amendment of our State of Cambodia's Constitution.

In his reply, Comrade Chea Sim warmly hailed the results of the Congress of People's Deputies and that of the Congress of the USSR Supreme Soviet and expressed profound thanks to the Soviet party, government, and people for their continued assistance and full support for all the party-state policies of the State of Cambodia.

Comrade Chea Sim also informed the guest of the new developments in the situation of the State of Cambodia and those relating to the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

CPSU Magazine Delegation Ends Visit

*BK1506121289 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1120 GMT
15 Jun 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Jun (SPK)—A delegation of the magazine *KOMMUNIST* of the CPSU Central Committee headed by its deputy director, Kolesnikov, left Phnom Penh on Tuesday [13 June] at the end of a week-long visit to Cambodia.

During its stay, the delegation was received by Khoy Khunhuor, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and first vice chairman of the Propaganda and Education Commission; Bun Uy, deputy minister attached to the Council of Ministers; and Ti Saran, deputy director of the KAMPUCHEA NEWS AGENCY—SPK.

It also visited the former royal palace and the Tuol Sleng and Cheung Ek museums of genocide.

Vietnamese Provincial Experts Decorated

*BK1606095589 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0419 GMT
16 Jun 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 16—The State of Cambodia has conferred one Labour Order and 41 Friendship Orders on Vietnamese experts of Vietnamese southern province of Lam Dong for their distinguished services to Cambodia's national construction, reports VNA.

The orders were handed over to the recipients by Leng Vi, chairman of the People's Committee of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, during his recent visit to Lam Dong Province.

A memorandum on cooperation between Cambodia and the Vietnamese province in various fields was signed on this occasion.

Radio Reports Military Results in Kompong Thom

*BK1506024089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 14 Jun 89*

[Text] In May, the Armed Forces in Kompong Thom Province, in cooperation with people and militiamen in various localities, launched many search-and-destroy operations, killing 65 enemy soldiers and wounding 56 others; arresting 3 enemy agents; and seizing 25 weapons, a field radio, and a large quantity of war materiel.

The Kompong Thom provincial armed forces are currently paying attention to building and expanding units and are determined to score new results in the task of defending the motherland and social and national gains.

More Misled Persons Return to Kompong Thom

*BK1406045589 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0349 GMT
14 Jun 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 14—Last month, 79 misled people deserted the enemy rank and reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities in Kompong Thom Province, 150 km north of Phnom Penh, bringing along 43 assorted guns and a quantity of other war materials.

The returnees include 46 ex-Pol Potists, 28 ex-Sihanoukists and five ex-Son Sannians.

In the first five months of this year, the province received 393 misled people with 182 guns.

All the ralliers have been assisted by the local population and administration to rejoin their families.

Khmer Rouge Proposal To Change Flag Rejected
BK1606014089 Hong Kong AFP in English 2322 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Bangkok, June 16 (AFP)—The Cambodian resistance partners of the Khmer Rouge have rejected a proposal to change the tripartite coalition's flag.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh said here Wednesday [14 June] that the Khmer Rouge—who have been blamed for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during their four-year rule in the late 1970s—wanted the resistance to adopt a pale blue flag similar to that of the United Nations.

The prince, who commands guerrilla forces loyal to his father Prince Norodom Sihanouk, said: "I told them it would be too much."

The Khmer Rouge suggestion was made shortly after the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh changed its red flag last month to a red and blue striped one, in a bid to play down its socialist leanings.

VODK Stresses Four Equal Factions in Coalition
BK1606091589 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Station editorial: "For National Reconciliation, It Is Absolutely Necessary To Have Four Equal Factions With Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the Head"]

[Text] At present, while the international community in general is talking about the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia and the Cambodian national reconciliation, the Vietnamese enemy is also speaking about the same subjects. But, the Vietnamese enemy's words are all deceitful—deceitful troop withdrawal and sham national reconciliation.

Regarding national reconciliation, both the Vietnamese themselves and their puppets in Phnom Penh have kept reciting the same old words that national reconciliation must be carried out within the framework of the Vietnamese puppet regime in Phnom Penh and based on the elimination of the Democratic Kampuchean Party or the Democratic Kampuchean armed forces.

What does this Vietnamese-style national reconciliation mean? It means that the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces and the entire Cambodian people who have been struggling for the past more than 10 years to liberate their nation and race must bow in submission to Vietnam and accept its Indochinese Federation or to let Vietnam occupy Cambodia forever.

This is absolutely unacceptable to the entire Cambodian people, both inside and outside the country, and to all the peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries throughout the world. All of them hold that the national reconciliation which is based on the regime installed by

Vietnam through the hundreds of thousands of its aggressor troops or on the elimination of certain parties or individuals who belong to the Cambodian nation cannot be regarded as national reconciliation. National reconciliation must be based on equality among all Cambodian political factions with regard to both political and military forces. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary for national reconciliation to include all the four factions with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the head. Only with this kind of a national reconciliation will there be genuine peace and stability in Cambodia.

However, before reaching this national reconciliation, it is necessary:

1. For Vietnam to really and unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor troops and forces, both disguised and undisguised, from Cambodia under the effective supervision by the International Control Commission trustworthy to all parties concerned;
2. To dissolve simultaneously the puppet regime which is illegal and the Democratic Kampuchean state which is legal and recognized by the United Nations;
3. To set up an equal four-party provisional government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to organize a free and general election under the supervision of an international supervision commission of the United Nations.

These are essential and important principles for reaching a genuine national reconciliation in Cambodia and for settling the Cambodian problem politically, comprehensively, and permanently.

Monks Said Forced To Study Indochinese Federation
BK1606084989 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] The Hanoi authorities have forced Cambodian monks to study the Vietnamese policy regarding Ho Chi Minh's Indochinese federation.

1. On 9 June, the Vietnamese cultural officials in Phnom Penh forced Buddhist monks to meet and study the Vietnamese policy under the topics: Ho Chi Minh is the father of Indochina; the three fraternal countries of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and their solidarity will last for 10,000 years. They also forced monks to follow this Vietnamese policy.
2. The Vietnamese enforced this policy in monasteries and villages. But the Cambodian monks and people refused to accept it.
3. We call on all monks and people to preserve our Khmer identity having our own country and race. You all should jointly oppose the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets and lackeys in all monasteries, districts, and provinces by hiding food supply and avoiding yourselves from being recruited as K-5 workers. You should

carry out, through word of mouth, propaganda against the Vietnamese aggressors and their lackeys. Only by constantly chanting condemnation against the Vietnamese can we contribute to attacking the Vietnamese and liberating our villages, communes, and our country.

Indonesia

Coordinating Minister Reports on IGGI Grant
BK1506091989 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] President Suharto received Coordinating Minister for Economics, Finance, Industry, and Development Supervision Radius Prawiro at his Cendana Road residence this morning. Minister Radius Prawiro reported to President Suharto on the outcome of the Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia, IGGI, 32d meeting held 13-14 June in The Hague, Netherlands. The meeting was attended by member countries, observers, as well as international organizations.

Speaking to newsmen later, Minister Radius said that during the IGGI meeting, several countries and international organizations pledged a \$4,927,500,000 grant to Indonesia under the 1989-90 fiscal year.

The IGGI grant will be used for financing coconut and copra processing projects in transmigration locations in 13 provinces; development of people's livestock farms in Sumatera, Java, Bali, Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara, and Irian Jaya; construction of irrigation projects; flood prevention and control of water tides; improvement in the electricity sector; establishment of [words indistinct]; and electricity supply to 3,900 villages. Besides, the grant is also for financing repairs and rehabilitation of national, provincial, and the 27 provinces' district administrative towns roads and bridges; repair of railway tracks; improvement of training skills for the middle-level manpower; rehabilitation and expansion of universities buildings; construction of hospitals; construction training centers; and improvement in socioeconomic condition for about 70,000 transmigrant families.

Hungary Proposes Establishment of Trade Forum
BK1206133189 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0915 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Jakarta, June 12 (OANA-ANTARA)—Hungary has proposed that a communication body be established between Indonesian and Hungarian entrepreneurs, thereby facilitating enhancement of bilateral trade relations.

This proposal was put forward by the chairman of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, Andras Gabor, to Junior Minister of Trade Dr Sudrajat Jiwandono, here on Monday [12 June], the spokesman of the Ministry of Trade, Suprpto, told the press after the meeting.

The body proposed by Hungary is a Hungarian committee of Kadin Indonesia [Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry] (in Indonesia) and an Indonesian committee of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce (in Hungary). A similar body already exists in Indonesia, namely the organization of U.S. entrepreneurs operating in Indonesia, Amcham.

Andras Gabor, who is vice director of the "Tungsram" electric bulb factory, told Sudrajad that the establishment of a communication body is of utmost importance, because all efforts to enhance trade relations have so far generally been conducted in the framework of trade relations with the socialist countries (East Europe).

At the meeting, Junior Minister of Trade Sudrajat said that the Indonesian Government will in principle support various steps for the enhancement of bilateral trade relations. He reminded however that in enhancing trade relations, the business sector plays a very important role.

According to Suprpto, the balance of trade between Indonesia and Hungary has so far been in favour of Indonesia, but more important to Hungary is enhancement of export and import activities and not steps which are necessary to remedy the imbalance.

Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) show that Indonesian exports in 1988 stood at U.S. \$29.7 million and imports at U.S. \$13.4 million—a surplus for Indonesia of U.S. \$16.3 million. [passage omitted]

Philippines

Communists Reportedly Target 9 U.S. Servicemen
HK1606134189 Hong Kong AFP in English 1335 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Manila, June 16 (AFP)—Communist insurgents have singled out nine U.S. servicemen stationed at a U.S. air base north of here for assassination, a Manila tabloid reported Friday.

The PEOPLE'S JOURNAL quoted the Constabulary chief of Angeles City, where Clark Air Base is located, as saying that the killings were to be carried out by the Mariano Garcia Brigade of the communist New People's Army (NPA).

Angeles City Constabulary chief Major Julius Yarcia was also quoted as saying that he had ordered the deployment of more than 1,000 soldiers and policemen in Angeles City and nearby towns.

The Manila-based tabloid said Major Yarcia based his information on seized rebel documents. Major Yarcia could not be contacted for comment.

An Armed Forces spokesman, Colonel Juanito Rimando, said he was not aware of any such death list. Spokesmen for Clark Air Base could not be immediately reached.

The PEOPLE'S JOURNAL said the U.S. servicemen allegedly targeted were colonels, captains and sergeants. All nine were assigned at Clark, it said.

NPA guerrillas have killed three U.S. servicemen and a U.S. Army colonel, James Rowe, in the Philippines since 1987.

Meanwhile, NPA guerrillas killed three soldiers and wounded 14 in a clash in central Samar province, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said Friday.

Some 100 NPA guerrillas fought a brief gunbattle with troops Tuesday in Apolonia village, killing an army major and two of his men, PNA said.

The NPA is the armed wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines. Experts say the NPA has some 10-15,000 fighters.

Official Denies Being Source of Missile Reports
HK1506133389 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Foreign Affairs Acting Secretary Jose Ingles denied being the source of reports claiming the presence of nuclear weapons on U.S. bases in the country.

Speaking at a news conference this morning, Ingles said that he based his previous statements on newspaper reports about the U.S. nuclear arsenal in the Asian region:

[Begin Ingles recording] Even here, there are others who are saying the same thing. Newspaper reports in the Soviet Union, in Europe, and also in the United States, have stated the same thing. But I am not saying that this is proof. [end recording]

Paper on Soviet Missiles
HK1606035389 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 16 Jun 89 p 4

[Editorial: "More Reasons To Resolve Bases Issue"]

[Text] Isn't it ironic that the reports about Soviet inter-continental ballistic missiles being trained on U.S. military bases in the Philippines surfaced last week just as the two superpowers were signing an agreement aimed at preventing military incidents from escalating into nuclear war?

The U.S.-Soviet agreement calls specifically for the prevention of "dangerous military activities" and commits the two to forswear the use of force against each other in responding to any accidental military contact or incident. The historic agreement was sealed in Moscow on June 13.

The agreement's positive impact on this country, however, was quickly stifled by the report by our ambassador to Moscow, Alejandro Melchor, that Soviet missiles were aimed at two giant U.S. military facilities here, Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base. A Soviet foreign ministry official apparently was the source of Melchor's information.

The Soviet missiles were, according to Melchor, pointed at Clark and Subic because these two facilities were "sources of threats to the Soviet territory." The bases were also suspected of storing nuclear weapons.

Although denied yesterday by the Soviet embassy in Manila, the Melchor disclosure elicited a surprising reaction from Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Jose Ingles who said "it's no secret that we have nuclear weapons," and that the two superpowers have aimed these weapons against each other.

Ingles also cited a 1983 report by the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies listing the Philippines as one of eight countries in the world storing nuclear arms.

After the wave of apprehensions that greeted these disclosures, Ingles toned down his position and clarified that he was confirming only the allegations—not the fact—that the U.S. military bases in the Philippines keep nuclear arms.

To many, however, his clarification may have come a bit late. The series of statements succeeded in firing up simmering disapproval of the U.S. bases presence here. Some lawmakers are already invoking constitutional provisions on the presence of nuclear weapons in the country, including the areas covered by the U.S. facilities.

Some comfort may be gleaned from certain beliefs that the Soviet missiles are really intended for defensive, instead of offensive, moves. The threat of annihilation from a nuclear attack, after all, does not fail to strike fear in any peace-loving individual.

Surely too, the Filipino race cannot allow itself to perish in a war that it may not have direct involvement in.

Perhaps these new developments justify calls for an early resolution to the question of extending or not the present of the U.S. bases here. It has repeatedly been pointed out that the bases are necessary to ensure "regional security and stability" in the face of threats of different ideologies. With the thought of foreign nuclear missiles constantly pointed at us, can we sincerely convince ourselves of "security and stability?"

Column on Independence From Americans
HK1506115589 Manila THE MANILA TIMES
in English 15 Jun 89 pp 4, 5

["This Business of Being" column by Noel C. Caglera: "No Freedom With U.S. Bases"]

[Text] The farce that is Philippine independence could not have been more clearly underscored than by the disclosure on June 12 itself that Soviet long-range missiles were aimed at the Philippines because of the presence here of the largest American bases outside the

United States.

The disclosure—which Foreign Undersecretary Jose Ingles correctly said was nothing new—was contained in a wire agency story which cited a report from Ambassador to Moscow Alejandro Melchor saying that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuriy Yorontsov had acknowledged that Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles [ICBM] were aimed at the U.S. bases in the Philippines.

The wire story quoted the Melchor report as saying: "The meeting was particularly noteworthy in that the former (Yorontsov) used the occasion to inform the Vice President (Salvador Laurel) that Soviet ICBMs were targeted on Clark and Subic," as we must be able to destroy all sources of threat to the Soviet territory."

Ingles went on to say that the U.S. military bases here serve as transit sites for nuclear weapons passing through the nation's territory. Drawing from a report prepared by the Institute of Policy Studies [IPS], a Washington-based think tank, Ingles said that U.S. officials had estimated 100 Soviet SS-20 missiles trained on Asian targets. He also quoted the IPS study as saying that the Philippines was among eight countries where Washington would deploy nuclear weapons.

The government's issuing of twin directives (one to Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus and the other to Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos) to verify if indeed Soviet missiles are aimed at this country and if American missiles systems had been installed in Clark and Subic is predictable as it is pathetic.

President Aquino herself is well aware of the arrogant policy of the United States neither to confirm nor deny the presence and placement of nuclear weapons in a host country, purportedly to maintain the U.S. policy of deterrence worldwide. The Soviet Union, for reasons of its own, could also refuse to officially confirm or deny that missiles are indeed trained on the Philippines, and there's nothing much we can do about it.

For a government that had suddenly develop amnesia by disregarding the anti-nuclear sentiment embodied in the new Constitution when it in effect sanctioned the transit and stockpiling of U.S. nuclear weapons in Clark and Subic during the last bases review, feigning shock and ordering an inquiry is a rather too transparent face-saving measure.

Absence of confirmation that nuclear arms or components are in Subic and Clark does not mean they're not there. At this stage of nuclear arms race, with nuclear-powered ships transitting through our waters, and the Philippines constituting as vital link in the global defense strategy of the U.S. the presence of nuclear weapons in the bases here must be assumed. We don't need an IPS study or a confession to know this.

How many of our national leaders—including the normally vocal senators who chose to keep their peace when the bases review agreement was signed between Mr Manglapus and Secretary of State George Shultz in the U.S. even as they were debating if such a pact should be passed on by the Senate—will now speak out against this confirmed threat to our national security?

Who will point out to Ms Mary Yates, U.S. embassy spokeswoman, that her argument that "American military bases around the world have not proven to be a magnet (for Soviet aggressions)... (because) not one country that has U.S. bases has been attacked" is probably the lamest we've ever heard.

The fact that Soviet missiles are now trained on the Philippines is proof enough of an inherent threat because it is a direct consequence of the presence of U.S. bases in this country. And in the event of a nuclear arms confrontation between the USSR and the U.S., Ms Yates should realize these superpower military bases, wherever they are on this globe, would be among the first to be neutralized or blasted.

The measure of true independence and sovereignty lies in a nation's ability to chart its own course according to its own national interests without the dictation or intervention of a bigger power. In the Philippines, this translates into how far we have gone in casting away emotional and intellectual blinders vis-a-vis Philippine-American relations and in our sawing off economic and political shackles that have remained a hallmark in the continuing American domination of this country.

Only when we have achieved this will our independence be less illusory.

Laurel Says He Tried To Report ICBM's
*HK1606104189 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 Jun 89*

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel today criticized the Aquino administration for ignoring his call for the convening of the Council of State and the National Security Council in June to discuss his report about Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles [ICBM] aimed at the Philippines due to the alleged existence of nuclear weapons in the two U.S. military bases in the country.

Laurel was supposed to reveal this information that he had gathered from talks with Soviet officials at a council meeting. The Aquino administration is now alleging that Laurel kept the report a secret.

Laurel asserted that he was not trying to keep his talks with Soviet officials secret and that he had wanted to report them at the National Security Council meeting but that his proposal was ignored by President Aquino.

Laurel added that the government need not be alarmed by the report and stressed that it should not overreact to the issue.

[Begin Laurel recording in English] At that time, I proposed that she convene the Council of State and the National Security Council. I have asked President Aquino to convene the Council of State and the National Security Council because that would be the proper forum or the proper place to submit my formal report. But she never convened them despite my repeated requests. She never convened the Council of State and the National Security Council. And so, she has not... [changes thought] I have not submitted my report to her. But in view of these developments, I have sent to Under Secretary Ingles, the acting secretary of foreign affairs, a copy of my report for transmittal to the president. I think this is something that she should not overreact to. I don't think this is a cause for alarm. [end recording]

Interviewed on 1992 Elections

HK1606110789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel denied that the strengthening of the Nacionalista Party [Nationalist Party—NP] is a prelude to his bid for the presidency in the 1992 elections. Laurel made this statement during an oath-taking ceremony of officials of the NP Central Committee.

We have learned from Cesar Chavez of Mobile 9 that the Central Committee is headed by Laurel, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, Blas Ople, and other former members of the Marcos cabinet.

Laurel said the strengthening of the NP is in response to the people's clamour for a voice in the major issues confronting the country.

Cesar Chavez interviewed the vice president, and here is an excerpt of his statement.

[Begin Laurel recording in English] 1992 is 3 years away, and I think we should concentrate on more urgent and pressing matters, like matters that affect the livelihood of our people, particularly the poor. Seventy-two percent of our people are in poverty, and we have rice problems; we have power shortage; we have so many... [changes thought] and we have unemployment. We have so many problems that I think we should attend to them first. We should defer thoughts about 1992. [end recording]

Aquino Rejects Convening National Security Council
HK1606113189 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts
Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 16 Jun 89

[From "GMA News" Program]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino today rejected a proposal that she convene the National Security Council to discuss reports claiming that there are nuclear weapons stored at U.S. military facilities in the country.

According to the president, the Departments of Defense and Foreign Affairs are already conducting investigations into the matter, and she is expecting a report by Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa very soon.

Group Denounces Soviet's ICBM 'Threat'

HK1506131989 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 14 Jun 89 p 5

[Text] The League of Concerned Citizens (LCC) yesterday denounced as a "belligerent act" the Soviet Union's "targeting of Soviet ICBMs on Philippine territory," as reportedly confirmed by Soviet deputy foreign minister Yuriy Vorontsov to Vice President Salvador H. Laurel.

The LCC was reacting to a news item attributed to Laurel spokesman Icasiano Gutierrez who said the meeting occurred sometime in July last year.

Cerge Remonde, chairman and founder of LCC, said "The government should not take lightly this open admission by the Soviets that weapons of aggression are trained upon us. The Soviets should not be free to turn their massive arsenal on any area they might perceive as a source of threat to Soviet territory."

The LCC called for the expulsion of Soviet nationals as an act of retaliation for this flaunting of Soviet nuclear might before the Philippines.

"If the Russians consider our hosting the U.S. facilities as an act of belligerence, that they should now threaten us with their awesome nuclear might, then we should also treat them as belligerents, cut off all pretense of diplomatic intercourse, close down our embassy in Moscow, and expel all Russian nationals in the country," Remonde said.

The LCC chairman congratulated the Vice President for exposing the Russian threat but he said Laurel should have exposed it right after his talk with Vorontsov which was almost a year ago.

Remonde suggested that Laurel can go around the countryside to make the people aware of this threat to them. He may yet find out that the Filipino would still prefer the American handclasp to the Russian bear hug, as borne out by recent surveys, he said.

Lawyer Takes Dismissal of Moscow Envoy to Court

HK1606113789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus faces three charges before the Supreme Court for dismissing three ambassadors. One of the charges, which will be filed by lawyers for Philippine Ambassador to Moscow Alejandro Melchor, will petition the Supreme Court to nullify the Melchor's dismissal. Melchor claims that his dismissal, which will take effect at the end of this month,

is illegal and unconstitutional. He says that he submitted his resignation to Malacanang following his acquittal by the Foreign Service Board of charges that involved the security of the embassy in Moscow and running a restaurant in the embassy building there. Melchor stressed that he is not interested in serving the Aquino government, whose leadership, he claims, is not capable of adhering to constitutional principles or legal decorum. He says he will protest legally against his dismissal.

Lawyers for Ambassador to Kuwait Alunan Glang are charging that his dismissal was illegal and baseless. Ambassador Isabelo Astraquillo, who was also dismissed, has made a similar statement.

Meanwhile, Melchor's lawyer, Makapanton Abbas Jr, says that Melchor received the termination order 1 day after receiving a telex from Acting Secretary Jose Ingles advising him that the Board of Foreign Service Administrators had cleared him of all charges in connection with some anomalies at the embassy in Moscow.

DZRH News has learned that the termination order was signed by Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig, not President Aquino, which is a violation of Administrative Order No 122, which states that the president has the sole power to issue disciplinary actions against a chief of mission. Abbas criticized what he called the injustice and ignorance of the people who issued the termination order:

[Begin Abbas recording in English] What kind of government do we have now? You will protect openly corrupt officials by allowing them to resign. You will protect corrupt officials by giving them leave of absence. But an official who has been cleared will be terminated. So that's why the Supreme Court will act expeditiously on this petition, not because Ambassador Melchor wants to stay in office, but it's a matter of honor and principle and both Manglapus, Macaraig, and the president must understand that, although the power to appoint is absolute, the power to remove is limited. [end recording]

Melchor's daughter, Elizabeth Melchor has this to say on her father's dismissal:

[Begin recording in English] Personally, he's more than willing to resign, but he wants the law of the land to be followed. His termination is illegal and unconstitutional. He doesn't want to hold on to his post. He's more than ready to resign if the president gives him that opportunity. But why he is taking legal action is so that the officials in the Department of Foreign Affairs do not continue to do their illegal actions they've been doing not only to him but to other officers in the foreign service. So this is a matter of principle and justice that he is fighting for. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Melchor's lawyers claim that some Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] policies are influenced by the United States. The dismissal of Melchor is proof of this, adds Abbas. The termination of Melchor's services is part of a move to strengthen the United States' power in the Philippines.

On the issue of the intercontinental ballistic missiles, Abbas said:

[Begin recording in English] The press reports that Ambassador Melchor was terminated because of the present revelation of his report last year about the Soviet missiles targetted towards Clark and Subic bases is not true, because his termination papers were drafted by the DFA as early as May 15, 1989. It should be Manglapus who should be removed for his failure to forward the report to the president or take it up during the bases' negotiations. [end recording]

Paper Says Dismissal 'Wrong-headed'

HK1606040189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 16 Jun 89 p 4

[Editorial: "The Envoy Who Must Come Home From the Cold"]

[Text] Poor Ambassador Alejandro Melchor. He is destined to go down in the history books as having been relieved twice of the same post—Philippine ambassador to the Soviet Union—by President Aquino.

Last Wednesday, the Department of Foreign Affairs announced glumly that President Aquino has terminated his services and that he has until June 30 to vacate his office. This was subsequently confirmed by Malacanang yesterday, which gave no reasons for his removal.

This is not the first time that Ambassador Melchor has been unceremoniously relieved of this same office. Earlier this year, the foreign office had announced that he would be recalled from Moscow after the Board of Foreign Service Administration [BFSa] had found him guilty of violating foreign service rules and regulations. Malacanang then acquiesced to his removal, but said that Melchor would stay on at his post until after Mrs. Aquino had visited Moscow, which was then on the presidential schedule of foreign trips this year.

It had seemed to many these past few months that Melchor would continue indefinitely at his post, following the postponement of Mrs Aquino's Moscow visit. Evidently, or so we assumed, the representations made on Melchor's behalf by so many, including Cardinal Sin, had done their work in staying the hand of the President on his case.

Now comes this definitive information that Melchor must come in pronto from the cold whether he likes it or not.

Had the administration stood pat on the earlier DFA recommendation, the public would have understood. The findings of the BFSa, after all, were nothing to trifle with. Melchor did preside over serious violations of rules by his embassy staff.

But coming as it does after the disclosure that he had stated in his 1988 annual report that a Kremlin official had admitted that Soviet nuclear missiles are aimed at American military bases in the Philippines, there is no other way to interpret Mrs Aquino's decision save as a surely response to the Melchor report.

In this context, this decision, besides being surly, is also hopelessly wrong-headed. Is the President displeased with her ambassador for having done his job of reporting actions of a foreign government affecting our country? And if Melchor's disclosure is that disquieting for Malacanang, why is he being punished only now and not at the time when he made the report?

The way it looks to us Melchor should be commended rather than punished for his disclosure about Soviet targetting of the U.S. bases. Until his report was leaked to the press, the Filipino public had lived in limbo about the real score on the nuclear danger that the bases pose to the country.

Conditions 'Compromise Agreement' With Marcos
HK1506114589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 15 Jun 89 pp 1, 8

[By J. Esplanada]

[Text] Deposed President Marcos and his wife Imelda should first submit statements of assets and liabilities before negotiations can be started on the out-of-court settlement of the cases filed against them, Chairman Mateo Caparas of the Presidential Commission on Good Government said yesterday.

Submission of those documents "is the first requirement for a compromise agreement," Caparas said in a press briefing. "They really have to comply with that requirement first."

He said the declaration of assets and liabilities is required of every government employee and "Mr Marcos is not an exception."

At the same time, Caparas denied published reports (not in the INQUIRER) that President Aquino had authorized him to negotiate a settlement with the Marcoses or their representatives.

"Kung malaman namin na scrious sila na makipag-usap, saka palang ako kokonsulta sa Presidente [I will only consult with the President if they will take the matter seriously]," he said.

Marcos is cited in 41 civil and criminal cases before the Sandiganbayan for plundering government coffers.

Caparas recalled that during a meeting with former Ambassador Benjamin "Kokoy" Romualdez last December in San Francisco, California, he made two conditions that must be met before actual negotiations could start.

First, he said, is that the representative should have a written authorization from Marcos; and, second, the government's representative should be allowed to scrutinize the Marcoses' statements of assets and liabilities.

Caparas said he ended his talks with Romualdez when Imelda's brother could not produce a written authorization from Marcos to enter into such negotiations with the government.

Meanwhile, Caparas confirmed reports that businessman Raymond Moreno admitted he had conspired with an American firm in padding the price of telecommunications equipment bought by the Armed Forces of the Philippines through loans from the U.S. defense department.

The firm, Harris Company, has also agreed to pay \$500,000 in fines and for the settlement of civil claims of the U.S. government after entering a plea of no contest on charges of fraud before a U.S. district court in Alexandria, Virginia.

Harris admitted that it helped Moreno inflate to \$3.38 million a \$2.4-million contract for the supply of the telecommunications equipment.

Moreno is believed to have acted as a dummy of Marcos' chief of staff, Gen Fabian Ver, in securing the contract.

Caparas said Moreno pleaded guilty to charges he had defrauded the U.S. defense department by submitting inflated invoices that disguised the kick-back arrangement with Harris.

Spain To act as Spokesman at PAP Meet
HK1406032789 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 14 Jun 89 p 1

[By Romy V. Mapile]

[Text] Spain will act as the spokesman for the Philippines in the European Community (EC), especially in connection with the Philippine Aid Plan (PAP), Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus said yesterday.

In a telexed message from Madrid, Spain, Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez pledged to send a top delegation to the PAP pledging session in Tokyo, Japan, next month, according to Manglapus.

The secretary thanked Spain for supporting the PAP, particularly in view of that country's declaration underling "the readiness of the EC and its member-states to contribute to the efforts of international cooperation under the plan."

Manglapus and Ordonez agreed to update the 1949 Fil-Hispano cultural agreement which, they said, needs revision because it was "concluded before the age of television, computers, and telefax machines."

Manglapus also stressed the cultural links of the Philippines with the Hispanic community and received full endorsement for the Philippines to lead countries and territories with Spanish influence in the eastern and western Pacific region in a project towards cultural cohesion.

On the plight of 65,000 Filipino workers in Spain, the majority of whom do not have residence and work permits, the two officials said that effective measures to make their stay legal should be studied.

"This should be done and implemented before the EC tightens up on its immigration policy as a result of a common border to be established in 1992," the two officials agreed.

Manglapus said he is optimistic the Philippine Senate will ratify the 1988 social security agreement between the two countries.

"The treaty which will enable Filipinos to enjoy social security benefits in Spain to collect them later in the Philippines has already been ratified by the Spanish legislature," Manglapus said.

Ordonez, who leads the EC's political committee, said that Spain views with great interest the strengthening of the Philippines' role in the Asia-Pacific region.

Manglapus cited the important contributions of Spain to the first conference of newly restored democracies held in Manila last year.

Manglapus expressed the hope for a "strong presence" of Spain at the second meeting in Peru in August.

PAP Granted Authority Over ODA Funds
HK1006085189 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 10 Jun 89 p 25

[By Ernesto Tolentino]

[Text] The coordinating council for the Philippine Assistance Program (PAP) has been given by President Aquino overall authority over proceeds of official development assistance [ODA].

ODAs are soft loans and grants the country receives from donor countries, like the United States and Japan, and multilateral financial institutions.

In a statement coured through the PAP council, chaired by Roberto T. Villanueva, the President also authorize the council to manage the entire process of receiving, choosing and utilizing ODA funds.

The President likewise ordered the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) secretariat to "continue to provide technical support and will furthermore second some of its staff to work full time under the PAP council."

Earlier reports that the NEDA had retained sole power over the programming of ODAs, with the PAP council exercising only "oversight" function, were apparently misled.

The council was organized to flesh out the PAP, formerly known as the multilateral aid initiative (MAI) proposed by the U.S. to enhance the recovery of the Philippine economy.

Under this plan, the U.S. and other developed countries and multilateral financial institutions will be asked to pledge assistance to the Philippines aggregating \$10 billion for the next five years.

The assistance could come in the form of concessional or "soft" loans and outright grants, the proceeds of which will be devoted to financing countryside projects attractive to private capitalists.

Villanueva had earlier reported to the President that the pledging and consultative session for the PAP will be held July 3-5 in Tokyo, Japan.

The meeting will be attended by representatives and several potential donor countries and 14 multilateral financial institutions. The session will be presided by the World bank.

Some of the potential donor countries expected to be represented in the meeting include Australia, Belgium, France, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Spain, United Kingdom, Italy, The Netherlands and the U.S.

Aquino Thanks Japan for Planned New Loan
HK1606034189 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] The president thanked Japan for its plan to extend a record 100-billion-yen or 675-million-dollar loan in official aid to Manila in the Fiscal Year 1989. Her spokesman said the Philippines will not only be satisfied but will be very grateful for whatever Japan will decide to commit to the Philippines' Assistance Program. The planned new loan is larger than the 88.5 billion yen or 597 million dollars given by Tokyo in the previous fiscal year, which ended March 31, 1989.

Japanese Investments Grow 86 Percent 1988

*HK1206042389 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English
12 Jun 89 p 12*

[Text] The Philippines continues to draw in more Japanese investments as proven by the 86 percent growth posted in fiscal year 1988, from the previous level of \$72 million to \$134 million, according to latest Japanese government statistics released by the Japanese embassy.

The same data reveal that the Philippines, compared to other countries in Asia, received a 2.4 percent share from total Japanese investments in Asia, reflecting a modest 1.4 percent gain from the year ago level.

Atsushi Inoue, commercial attache of the Japanese embassy, noted that there is still "much more room for improvement" and the momentum achieved can be further increased with recent developments to help spur Japanese overseas investments. He enumerated these initiatives as:

The formulation of the Japan International Development Organization (JAIDO), a joint venture between one hundred private Japanese companies and the Japanese government's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), aimed at making equity investments in developing economies;

The expansion of the Japan's trade insurance system to cover risks of Japanese investors abroad;

Economic factors in Japan and the Philippines conducive to attracting more Japanese foreign investments.

Scandals Said To Imperil Land Reform Program

*HK1606094389 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 Jun 89*

[Text] Countries which had previously indicated their interest in funding the government's agrarian reform program have now expressed doubts about the program. According to Senator Heherson Alvarez, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agrarian Reform, one of the countries questioning the Garchitorena land scandal is Japan.

[Begin Alvarez recording] According to Mr Roberto Villanueva, whom I met recently, questions are being raised. Mr Villanueva is in charge of the Philippine Aid Program [PAP]. A pledging session is scheduled for 13 July, during which countries interested in the aid program will indicate the amount of aid to be extended to us. The United States is to pledge \$200 million, and Japan plans to give around \$7 million. France and other friendly states will pledge aid to us and together come up with the \$10 billion that we need for the PAP. However, Japan is said to be questioning the Garchitorena scandal. They wonder if it will be resolved soon and if this an indication of more Garchitorenas to come? Japan is already expressing apprehension. [end recording]

In a related development, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile charged the Aquino administration with whitewashing investigations of alleged corruption involving government officials.

On the other hand, Vice President Salvador Laurel expressed concern that the Aquino government may not be able to obtain financial assistance from foreign institutions for the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program [CARP] because of the series of scandals surrounding the implementation of the CARP.

For details, here is Cesar Chavez of Mobile 9.

[Begin recording] [Chavez] If the court, the ombudsman and the house committees on agrarian reform are to clear Agrarian Reform Secretary Philip Juico of any irregularities and to declare him innocent, that would also mean that there is no crime in the entire country. This is the reaction of former Assemblyman Homobono Adaza after predicting that Juico would be cleared by all investigating bodies of the Garchitorena scandal.

Senator Enrile, on his part, claimed that the administration is running out of soap powder in its efforts to whitewash all investigations of multi-million peso scandals. Enrile added that he does not plan to file a resolution calling for the Senate to conduct an investigation, because the Senate and the administration are very adept at whitewashing.

[Enrile in English] I will leave to the committee of Senator Alvarez to take the initiative because I think it is getting tiresome for the opposition in the Senate to be filing resolutions asking for investigations only to be whitewashed afterwards. And I do not have anymore soaps to use in the process.

[Chavez] Meanwhile, Vice President Laurel claimed that the CARP may be completely undermined now in view of the scandals in the government's agrarian reform program. The vice president added that the present administration will find it difficult to obtain financial assistance from foreign institutions, because the international community can see that foreign funds simply end up in the pockets of corrupt officials of the Aquino government. [end recording]

Navy Admits Inability To Defend Waters

*HK1606050589 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 16 Jun 89*

[Text] The Philippine Navy for the first time admitted that it cannot defend Philippine waters from encroachment. On top of this, the Navy confirmed that South Vietnamese [as heard] and Chinese troops have already occupied the Kalayaan [Spratley] Islands.

According to Flag Officer in Command Rear Admiral Carlito Cunanan, they do not have any seacrafts even to patrol the area. In the event of conflict, our Navy men

will be sitting ducks, since the Navy is the only naval force which up to this time does not have any seacraft with missile launcher capability. And the problem does not end here. Most of the Navy's vessels have already been decommissioned, since most of them were of World War II vintage.

Columnist Criticizes 'Futile Victory' in Negros
HK1306122189 Manila MANILA STANDARD in English
12 Jun 89 p 11

[Column by Petronilo Bn. Daroy: "Futile Victory in Negros"]

[Text] The death of civilians, most of them children in evacuation camps in Negros had been justified by the Aquino administration and the military in terms of the "victory" over the insurgents which the military operations had achieved.

The civilians in these evacuation centers had left their villages upon orders of the military in order to cut off the supply line of the New People's Army [NPA]. A civilian official of Negros, while refusing to judge the military operations, nevertheless declared that the action of the military had succeeded in breaking the political infrastructure of the rebels. So that, according to him, the cost of the recent operations (we presume that the estimated "cost" included the children who died due to the poor conditions in those evacuation camps), however high, must be viewed in terms of the perspective that subsequent military actions in the CHICKS [Candoni, Himamaylan, Ibog, Canayan, Kabankalan, and Sipalay] area would be less "expensive".

There had been no extensive media coverage of the operations in Negros. The reports reaching Manila had been reliant on military sources itself. So that a more objective assessment of it cannot actually be made from our perspective.

Lacking detailed and comprehensive information, a "commentary" in PHILIPPINE NEWS AND FEATURES [PNF] touching on the subject provides an excellent perspective for viewing the negros offensive. The commentary actually contains background information on past operations launched by the military in Panay under the command of Brig. Gen. Raymundo Jargue. Gen. Jargue was commander of the operations in Negros.

According to the PNF report, Jargue also commanded the Philippine Army's 3/4 Brigade and Task Force Panay on Panay Island before his transfer to Negros Occidental.

"He (Jargue) assumed his new post in Negros on April 18—exactly the same day the bombing and strafing on suspected NPA bases including villages in the CHICKS area began. What Jargue is exactly doing now in southern negros appears to be a xerox copy of what he did previously as military commander of Panay Island—

where his military successors are currently having second thoughts on whether the Jargue-led military campaigns really succeeded in wiping out the NPA there.

"Last year, Jargue, then a colonel commanding Task Force Panay in Dingle, Iloilo province, mounted at least four massive military operations against the NPA in Panay, considered by the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] as the country's 'third most serious insurgency stronghold,' after Negros and Samar islands."

In March that year, the colonel announced the launching of his command's military offensive, "Oplan [operational plan] Somersault."

Two months later, in May, a sequel of "Somersault," "Oplan Flores de Mayo" (or Oplan Mayflower) was launched to keep the NPA guerillas "continually off-balanced" and to preempt their tactical offensives for the summer, Jargue said. "Mayflower" was meant to deliver the "crushing blow" that would drive the NPA out of the island.

In August, Jargue announced "Oplan Habagat" to foil a supposed NPA December tactical offensive plan.

Then in mid-November, "Oplan Rollingstone" was started, sweeping the towns of Igaras, Miag-ao, Tubungan and San Joaquin, all in Iloilo, and Valderrama, Hamtik, Bugasong and San Remigio, in Antique.

This time the offensive was mounted to "mop up the fleeing rebels" and "in order to protect lives and properties." The targeted towns were suspected by the military to be NPA-Panay's southern part.

As Jargue waged one campaign one after another, the NPA was chalking up what it called "Tactical victories." Guerillas engaged the military in ambushes, resulting in the killing of government troops including some officers like 15th IB [Infantry Battalion] commanding officer Col. Teodolfo Lao in southern Panay. From May to October, the NP claimed it had captured 40 assorted firearms and "expanded their territories."

And, in daring dawn raid last December, NPA commandos slipped into a military camp and put two Sikorsky helicopters out of action.

The National Democratic Front (NDF), the 13-member political umbrella with which the NPA is affiliated, meanwhile announced that it had formed "governments" in the villages. Jargue himself late last year admitted the existence of NDF's "political and economic infrastructure" on the island.

The military's assessment of Jargue's "accomplishments" and the NPA's capacity in Panay took a new twist following simultaneous attacks of the guerilla army against two army detachments in southern Iloilo in March and in April this year.

Last March, NPA guerillas raided the townhall of Buranga, Aklan and two CAFGU [Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Unit]-controlled barrios in San Remigio, Antique. On April 30, two NPA companies simultaneously attacked two Army outposts in Igcadios, Leon town, 45 kms. west of Iloilo City. The Igcadios attacks broke out only 11 days after Col. Quintin Alcodia, Jargue's successor, took over the Panay Task Force command.

Alcodia immediately admitted the "gravity of the insurgency" in Panay. Capt. Edmundo Garbino, Alcodia's junior officer, said the situation, particularly in southern Panay, was "very critical," saying the NPA's southern Front alone boasted of an "oversized" battalion of NPA guerillas—an assessment contesting Jargue's December report.

Jargue, now a brigadier general, dismissed the latest reports on NPA "victories" on Panay as "mere propaganda and lies."

When pressed, however, Jargue hinted that the Panay guerillas could be a "sleeping giant" which "in the long run might be more dangerous than those in Negros."

22 Churchmen Said Human Rights Abuse Victims
HK1406032589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 14 Jun 89 p 7

[by staff writer Divina Paredes-Japa]

[Text] Twenty-two Church workers and leaders have been killed, wounded, charged with subversion, arrested, or abducted from January to May 1989, according to the Promotion of Church People's Right (PCPR).

The PCPR chairman himself, Fr. Benjamin Alforque, MSG [monsignor], was arrested and interrogated by police for two hours after coming out of a house which the military suspected to be a hideout of communist rebels.

In its report entitled "Cases of Church Repression," the PCPR said six Church people active in human rights work were killed during this period. They were Rev. Armando Aosa, a pastor of the Protestant United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP) in Samar; Fr. Dionisio Malalay, assistant parish priest of Dimataling Tabina in Zamboanga del Sur; lay leader Rufino Rivera; Zenaide Ruelo, a UCCP pastor in Pitogo, Zamboanga del Sur; and Rev. Vizminda Gran, UCCP pastor, and her husband Luvino.

Expressing alarm over the "wave of violence" against Church people, the PCPR said "these victims of violence share one common mark of identity: they all lived their faith and preached the Good News of the Lord within the context of the Church's preferential option for the poor, in solidarity with the struggling and suffering poor and are renowned in their human rights advocacy."

The PCPR reported that four priests were accused of subversion—Fr. Rex Mansmann director of the Sta. Cruz Mission in Lake Sebu, Cotabato; Fr. Diosdado Ladera of Misamis Oriental; and F. Mark Birmingham and Tom Hodgins, both Redemptorist missionaries in Legazpi City.

The PCPR also documented the case of seven church workers who were detained in Cebu City on suspicion that they were members of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army (CPP-NPA). They were released upon the the intercession of Bishop Felix Zafra.

Military Spokesman Puts NPA Number at 23,060
HK1006060389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines spokesman Colonel Juanito Rimando today spoke on the military's current assessment of rebel forces. Speaking on the radio program "Explanation" this morning, Colonel Rimando claimed that the number of New People's Army [NPA] rebels in the country is declining, adding that many of them are turning themselves in.

[Begin Rimando recording] At this time, we have seen a sudden decline in NPA strength. From 25,200 in early 1987, it rose to 25,800 and then suddenly dropped to 23,060. The figure was arrived at after very meticulous evaluation of documents from regional sub-committees, and not from provincial committees. Why did the number drop? It stems not only from surrenders—there were many who surrendered—but also from casualties in encounters with the military, as well as from desertions in the ranks. We learned that demoralization plagues the ranks. [end recording]

Azcuna Sworn In as Aquino's Press Secretary
HK1606033789 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] President Aquino swore in Adolfo Azcuna as her new press secretary and official spokesman. Azcuna gave up his former post as presidential legal adviser and replaces Teodoro Benigno, who resigned last month.

Thailand

Cambodia Rail Link To Reopen for Trade
BK1606030389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Jun 89 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] To cope with an anticipated resumption of formal trading between Thailand and Cambodia after the Vietnamese withdrawal in September, the Government is preparing to reopen a vital rail link between the strategic Thai border trading town of Aranyaprathet and Poipet which has been closed since 1975.

Highly-placed sources; told the BANGKOK POST yesterday that the State Railways of Thailand [SRT] had been quietly gearing up to make that Aranyaprathet-Poipet rail link operational by September.

The preparations followed instructions by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan last month.

Before the Khmer Rouge takeover in Cambodia in 1975, Poipet had served as the main gateway into Cambodia, the entry point for all sorts of consumer products from Thailand.

Although unofficial, private sector trade dealings have been flourishing along the Thai-Cambodian border in the recent past. Legitimate trading, however, is not expected to begin until after the Vietnamese withdrawal.

The sources said the SRT had already set aside five diesel locomotives to be used once the rail link between Aranyaprathet in Prachin Buri Province and Poipet in Cambodia's Sisophon District of Battambang Province is operational. Between 60 to 100 cargo container wagons have also been set aside for the purpose.

The SRT has also made preparations to repair rail tracks in Cambodia, the sources said, pointing to an order by senior executives that old rail tracks must not be sold as scrap.

A team of engineers has also been seceded and are on standby, the sources said.

Apart from the tracks into Cambodia, the SRT have already made preparations to repair the Khlong Luk bridge used to cross the border.

Originally the SRT was to start surveying, but had been hampered during the past three weeks by three rail mishaps in Phrae, Narathiwat and Saraburi provinces.

"Everything is ready and complete. The SRT is just waiting for the go-ahead," one of the sources said.

The re-opening of the Aranyaprathet-Poipet rail link was discussed between Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen and Premier Chatchai's personal advisers when the Khmer leader visited Thailand for the first time in January this year.

The source did not say when repair work would start, but said that orders were given to be ready to make the rail link operational by September.

The Hong Kong-based FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW in its latest edition said a delegation of Cambodian transport officials from Phnom Penh is scheduled to visit Bangkok this month to discuss reopening the rail link.

An informed Thai military source in Aranyaprathet told the POST yesterday that work had already started in Cambodia in March this year to repair the 90-kilometre long railway from Battambang to Poipet along with a stretch of Highway Five which runs parallel to the track.

About 5,000 workers from Thmar Puok, Sisophon, Mongkolborei and Battambang were mobilised to repair the road and the rail tracks, said the source.

Several buildings in Poipet were also renovated in recent months in apparent preparations for a resumption of Cambodian-Thai trade.

The source went on to say that the Heng Samrin regime also intended to impose a safe zone extending 20 kilometres from each side of the railway and the road to prevent sabotage attempts by the resistance. [passage omitted]

SRV Seeks Technical Cooperation Agreement
BK1506112389 Bangkok TNA in English 0407 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Bangkok, Jun. 15 (OANA-TNA)—Vietnam is interested in cooperating with Thailand in scientific and technological development, Science, Technology and Energy Minister Prachuap Chaiyasan said here.

Prachuap said he led the House Committee on Science and Technology to visit Vietnam recently and found that Vietnam wants joint development with Thailand in such fields as biotechnology, electronics, computer and marine science.

Prachuap said the president of Vietnam's Scientific Research Institute had sent him a letter through the Thai Embassy asking for an exchange of scientists between the two countries. Vietnam also asked for the drafting of an accord for the joint cooperation in scientific and technological development.

Prachuap noted that the cooperation with Vietnam will help broaden Thai scientists' experiences and help boost investment, trade and political ties between the two countries.

In addition, he said, Thai scientists will also learn more about Soviet technology through Vietnam, he said, adding that this is because the Soviet aid to Vietnam has helped develop a number of Vietnamese scientists during the past years.

Vietnam

Delegates to National Assembly Arrive in Hanoi
BK1606122989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Text] According to a report from the offices of the National Assembly and the Council of State, on 14 June 1989, delegations of National Assembly deputies arrived in the capital to prepare for the Fifth Session of the Eighth National Assembly which will start on 19 June 1989.

Before coming to the session, the delegations already met to review the performances of local administrations in complying with resolutions of the last National Assembly session, contribute views to various draft bills, and get in touch with voters to collect the aspirations and petitions of the people concerning socioeconomic problems and legislation work of the National Assembly. The National Assembly began its 15-17 June preparatory program on 15 June 1989. The deputies study the various documents of the session. The Council of Nationalities and standing committees prepare their reviewing reports and briefings to be presented in the session for consideration and decision.

In this fifth session, the National Assembly will appraise the results of implementing its various resolutions on socioeconomic matters, and the situation of state budget, monetary circulation, security, order and public safety; discuss the reports of the supreme people's court and the supreme people's organ of control; pass the bills to amend and supplement the law on the elections of delegates to the people's councils and the law on the organization of the people's councils and the people's committees, and the law on the protection of the people's health; give their views on a report concerning the draft law on amending and supplementing some of the points in the Constitution, the draft law on trade unions and the project for renovating the tax system in our country; hear the Foreign Ministry report on the state's foreign affairs and the Defense Ministry report on the completion of noble international duty by the Vietnamese Army volunteers in Cambodia and their withdrawal home by the end of this September; decide the territorial division and administrative boundary delineation of three provinces of Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, and Binh Tri Thien; ratify the State Council resolutions on the personnel matters of the Council of Ministers during the recent past; and pass the resolution on the organization and solemn celebration of President Ho Chi Minh's 100th birthday and other important issues.

On the morning of 17 June 1989, the National Assembly deputies will visit Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum.

Nguyen Van Linh Meets With Youth Delegates
BK1506125889 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] This afternoon, 15 June, in Hanoi, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh had a cordial meeting with members of the Vietnamese youth delegation to the 13th World Youths and Students Festival to be held in Pyongyang, capital of the DPRK.

The 250 Vietnamese delegates enthusiastically welcomed the comrade general secretary. In the jubilant and cordial atmosphere, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh analyzed the current world situation and advised the delegates to the festival to bring into full play the Vietnamese nation's tradition of staunch struggle for national independence and for freedom, democracy, and peace, to actively participate in the common struggle of the world's youth and people for peace and life, against the nuclear arms race.

The comrade general secretary clearly pointed out the current complex world situation, when reactionary forces led by U.S. imperialism continued scheming to enslave nations by force as they did and are still doing in Nicaragua, Panama, and Namibia. On the other hand, they have taken advantage of the economic situation of the socialist and developing countries to intensify their economic and cultural infiltration and control.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh recommended that the Vietnamese youths taking part in the 13th festival should make clear Vietnam's viewpoints on the current complex issues, should not avoid frank and open exchanges of views, and should contribute to the success of the festival, thereby enabling the youth delegates from other countries to understand Vietnam better and to strengthen their support for our people's struggle for national defense and construction.

On behalf of the Vietnamese youth delegation, Comrade Ha Quang Du, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and head delegate, promised to remember Comrade Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's advice and to do his best to contribute to the festival's success.

North Korean Economic Delegation Arrives
BK1606101589 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT
16 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 16—An economic delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Government arrived here yesterday to discuss the establishment of a Vietnam-DPRK intergovernmental committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, and attend the committee's first session.

The delegation is led by Chae Hui-chong, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister. It was welcomed on its arrival by Phan Thanh Liem, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of engineering and metals, and Le Xuan Trinh, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Farmers Group Signs GDR Cooperation Accord
BK1506093189 Hanoi VNA in English 0734 GMT
15 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 15—A delegation of the Vietnam Peasants' Union attended the 8th National Congress of the Farmers' Mutual Aid Organization of the GDR held in Karl-Marx-Stadt recently. The delegation was led by Pham Bai, chairman of the Vietnam Peasants' Union. It signed with its GDR counterpart a memorandum of cooperation and mutual assistance on personnel training and newspaper publishing. The delegation toured some farms and marketing cooperatives in various localities.

More Foreign Investment Project Licenses Issued
BK1506154389 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT
15 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 15—Since the promulgation of the Law on Foreign Investment in Vietnam in December 1987, the Vietnamese Government has granted licenses to 51 foreign invested projects with a total value of 443 million U.S. dollars. Thirteen of them have begun to be executed.

These investors are from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Thailand, Hong Kong, Japan, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, etc. and Overseas Vietnamese. They are most interested in exploring and exploiting oil and natural gas, processing farm and aquatic produce, tourism, electronics and garment industry.

Australia

Government Silent on Chinese Student Chai Ling *BK1606040189 Hong Kong AFP in English 0221 GMT 16 Jun 89*

[Text] Canberra, June 16 (AFP)—The Australian Government remained tightlipped Friday [16 June] on renewed reports that Chinese student Chai Ling, a symbol of the pro-democracy movement in Beijing, is hiding in Australia.

As the government stonewalled on Ms. Chai, Prime Minister Bob Hawke said Friday that more than 15,000 Chinese nationals in Australia could remain in the country for at least a year until the situation in China was clearer.

He told a Chinese community delegation that some 10,600 Chinese students in Australia would also be allowed to work up to 20 hours a week to help support themselves financially.

The SUN newspaper in Melbourne Friday quoted local Chinese sources as saying they were keeping Ms. Chai in a safe house in the southern Australian city.

On Thursday the government granted permanent resident status to Dong Qi, a vice-consul who defected from the Chinese consulate in Sydney seven days ago.

However a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday he had no idea of the whereabouts of Ms. Chai, a student leader who is on the Chinese Government's most wanted list following the June 4 massacre in Beijing.

Chinese newspapers in Hong Kong first reported over a week ago that Ms. Chai had been spirited into Australia, while subsequent reports have claimed she is holed up in the Australian Embassy in Beijing.

"Chai Ling is reported to have been here, there and everywhere in the past week," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"It has been suggested she is in the Australian Embassy in Beijing, but we are not making any specific comments on what may or may not be happening in the embassy."

A spokesman at the overseas students collective in Sydney said the big Chinese student community there was aware of the on-off rumours about Ms. Chai's presence in Australia.

"But we don't know anything, we can't say if she is here at all," he said.

The Melbourne newspaper said the New York-based Chinese Alliance for Democracy had received information that Ms. Chai flew to Australia from Hong Kong where she unsuccessfully requested asylum in Britain.

Two members of the Norwegian Parliament have nominated Ms. Chai for the Nobel Peace Prize after she told of the Beijing massacre in an emotional taped message smuggled out of China and heard around the world.

Denies Report on Protecting Student *OW1606083389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0804 GMT 16 Jun 89*

[Excerpt] Sydney, June 16 KYODO—The Australian Foreign Ministry denied local newspapers' report on Friday that Chinese student dissident leader Chai Ling, 23, is under protection at the Australian Embassy in Beijing or may have fled from China to Australia.

The local papers, however, said she has been already granted political asylum in Australia. [passage omitted]

Hawke To Discuss Planned Fiji Base With French *BK1506062889 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Jun 89*

[Text] The Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, says he will discuss developments in Fiji with French leaders during a five-nation trip beginning tomorrow. Mr Hawke was commenting on reports that France plans to fund a naval base in Suva harbor and is already giving military help to Fiji. He declined to comment further on the reports, but praised some aspects of French Pacific policy.

The prime minister said he will tell President Mitterrand and the French prime minister, Mr Rocard, that Australia welcomed the French peace plan for New Caledonia and a recognition that indigenous Kanaks in the territory needed accelerated training and education. If necessary, Mr Hawke said, some of the training programs could be set up in Australia.

He also said Canberra would encourage investment in New Caledonia by Australian companies.

Mr Hawke's 18-day tour will also include stops in Britain, West Germany, and the United States where he will try to convince President Bush of the damage that subsidized American farm exports are causing to Australian producers.

New Caledonia

Provincial Presidents Nominated by Parties *BK1506055689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0508 GMT 15 Jun 89*

[Text] Noumea, June 15 (AFP)—Majority parties in New Caledonia's three new provinces—two controlled by pro-independence Melanesians and one by the anti-independence European settlers—have nominated the president of each region.

The Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) Politburo said Friday that Leopold Joredie is named as North Province president and Richard Kaloi as president of the Islands Province.

The anti-independence Rally for Caledonia in the Republic (RPCR), which controls the French Pacific territory's South Province, has put forward RPCR President Jacques Lafleur as the provincial president, a reliable source said.

All three headed the respective tickets in last Sunday's voting for the provincial assemblies, which will approve the parties' choices Friday.

The FLNKS and RCPR agreed in Paris last year on a political settlement to the independence question, including forming three semi-autonomous provinces and holding a referendum on independence from France in 10 years.

In Sunday's elections the FLNKS won 11 of the 15 seats in the Northern Province Assembly and four out of seven in the islands, while the RPCR clinched 21 of the 32 seats in the South.

Mr Joredie and Mr Kaloi, members of the Caledonian Union, the FLNKS's main component, led the candidates' lists in both North and Islands provinces during Sunday's poll, while Mr Lafleur was at the top of the RPCR list in the South.

The three were expected to have no difficulty winning on Friday.

The FLNKS and RPCR Also selected candidates for Monday's election for chairman of the Territorial Congress, which is to look after affairs affecting the whole of the territory.

The FLNKS candidate is Rock Wamytan, a young Caledonian Union leader, and the RPCR's is Simon Loueckhote, the head of the outgoing Islands Regional Assembly.

Neither party has a clear majority in the congress, where the RPCR won 27 and the FLNKS 19 of the total 54 seats. Fringe parties hold the rest.

The new political set-up comes into effect July 14.

New Zealand

Lange Reassures Chinese Students on Stand
BK1606054689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0415 GMT
16 Jun 89

[Text] Wellington, June 16 (AFP)—A group of Chinese students who met Prime Minister David Lange here Friday [16 June] were told the New Zealand Government would not tolerate Chinese diplomats taking notes of their identities for reporting to Beijing.

Mr. Lange said the six students he had met at his request told him they were worried that information identifying them as taking part in protest action here would be sent back to China.

"Some of them have been photographed and asked for their names by people connected with the embassy or Chinese news agencies," Mr. Lange told reporters after the meeting.

"If we get evidence of that we will take it up with the Chinese authorities."

He said the government had several options, including "travel limitations on diplomats and that sort of thing", but said such action would inevitably involve repercussions for New Zealanders in China.

Asked whether the government would go that far if it could be established that the embassy was "spying" on the students, he said: "The government would certainly have to take action to protect those students."

The government warned the Chinese Embassy here Tuesday not to spy on students, and First Secretary Zhang Xiuyi denied this was happening.

But Mr. Lange said Friday: "They (the students) are not silly. They know that the same people that said they wouldn't be watching them are the same people who said no-one was killed in the (Tiananmen) Square."

Mr. Lange was referring to the official Chinese version of events on June 3 and 4 when Chinese troops battled their way through resisting crowds to crush the student-led pro-democracy movement occupying central Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

Official Chinese figures of 300 killed, none of them in the square itself, was a tenth of Western intelligence estimates.

About 450 Chinese students are in New Zealand, and Mr. Lange invited the six, from around the country, to meet him so he could learn of their concerns.

He assured them the government would do nothing that would force them to make immediate short-term decisions on their future.

"Most of the long-term students don't have any immigration consideration until February next year," he said. "The shorter term students will, on application, be given a three-month extension of their visas."

"I did my best to tell them that the government was concerned for them, that they should not be harassed in New Zealand, that there ought to be a clear understanding that the government has communicated to the Chinese Embassy that there must not be that type of invigilation watching over them," Mr. Lange added.

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